PETROL
by Day and Night
MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

Send for Motor Cycle List.
B. S. A. Machines just received
J. H. 3-speed free engine at Rs. 700.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Dealers in quality goods.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VOL. III. NO 186 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
SAILING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at A w	Tons
SUNDAY, August.				
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11800
22nd ,,	Kashmir ..	9000	.... ..	..
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Persia ..	8000
5th Sept.	Mooltan ..	10000	.... ..	..
12th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
19th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	.... ..	..
26th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.... ..	..
3rd Oct.	Salsette ..	6000	.... ..	..
10th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.... ..	..
17th ,,	Karmala ..	9000	.... ..	..
24th ,,	Moldavia ..	6000	.... ..	..
31st ,,	Caledonia ..	10000	.... ..	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tyo Maru	K. Okamoto	6327	28th July	9th August
Fusen Maru	T. Terada	3784	12th Aug.	24th Aug.
Yebenki Maru	H. Nojiri	4098	17th Aug.	23rd Aug.
Bombay Maru	G. Ota	4622	23rd Aug.	4th Sept.

For Freight apply to:—
E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.
GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Manchester	555	832	486	350
London via Marseilles	360	1,053	486	700
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles by mail from Liverpool	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—
KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.
These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amid-ships, for first class passengers.
Steamer. Tonnage. Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "Umvolosi" 4500 Early Sept. 1915.
Fare to Weymouth Rs. 375 to Rs. 450.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.
For further particulars, apply to:—
W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
422 Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,600,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin	
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco	
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai	
Harbin	Mukden	Tiehling	
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin	
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo	
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau	
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager
Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

Kasagra is an excellent remedy for rheumatism—used alone or in connection with other treatment. It hastens the elimination of uric acid and other substances causing rheumatism. D 27

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing	Date Time Rooms.
"LHASA"	2,184	Saturday,	14th August, *Direct

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.)
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,675 tons, sailing on Friday, the 13th August, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire Mahommerah and Busreh.
FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Slow Mail)
S. S. "BARPETA", 3,283 tons, sailing on Friday, the 13th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
9th August, 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital £3,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26 81 500
Capital Paid-Up ..... Rs. 13,14,275
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

Are you in an office all day?—Smoking too? You probably have frequent badaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief. C-9

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about.
S. S. Saxonia	5106	Capt Erskine	21st Aug. 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.
FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	450	800
Bombay to Cairo	425	650
Bombay to Port Said	420	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	937
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	945
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	955
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	887	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—
W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 108 & 143

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?
The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.
So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.
It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.
WALTHAM WATCHES
sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.
The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:
WALTHAM POCKET WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.
Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.
WALTHAM WRIST WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lid and one piece strap
Silver Rs. 47-8.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Tsingtau (North China)
Penang	Soerabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Yokohama
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Kobe
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 34. Agent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000
Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta) Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Ag. Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.—Six 3½ ton F. I. A. T. Chassis, suitable for LORRY, VAN or PASSENGER work, available for delivery in September.

Orders are now being booked for these famous Vehicles, which are similar to those supplied to the British, French, Russian and Indian Governments.

Further particulars from the—
SOLE AUTHORIZED FIAT AGENTS.
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
Elphinstone Circle, & Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
48, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1276

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 585

WANTED.

WANTED for the Junagadh State a qualified LADY DOCTOR to take sole charge of the Zenana Hospital.

Salary from Rs. 200 to 250, with free quarters and Rs. 30 carriage allowance

For detailed terms apply to:—
THE ADMINISTRATOR,
590 Junagadh State, Kathiawar.

WANTED a B.Sc. or a B.A., with Science as optional subject on Rs. 70 per mensem to serve as ASSISTANT MASTER in the Lamington High School, Hubli. Applications should be addressed to the Undersigned before the 15th August, 1915.

K. R. VALVEKAR,
Chairman, School Board,
Hubli Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Hubli, 16th July, 1915. 507

DEMONSTRATOR IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING—WANTED on November 1st for the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. Pay Rs. 100—10 250. Only those with working experience of A. C. and D. D. work need apply.

Applications will be received by THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDUSTRIES, Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, up to September 1st, 1915.

B. HEATON,
Secretary to the Governing Body,
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
Sibpur, the 16th July, 1915. 491

WANTED for the office of the Superintendent, Government Press, Bihar and Orissa, Gulzarbagh, Patna, a competent ENGINEER and ELECTRICAL ASSISTANT. Only thoroughly qualified Engineers capable of taking charge of electrical generating plant driven by oil engines and with a knowledge of general printing machines need apply. Salary Rs. 200—10—300. Applications should be addressed to the Undersigned.

W. MACKENZIE,
601 Offg. Superintendent.

WANTED for the Carriage and Wagon Shops, Alambagh, Lucknow, a fully qualified and competent European with Carriage Building experience as Assistant Carriage and Wagon Repair Shop Foreman on pay rising from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 per mensem.

Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to the undersigned.

T. GREGSON,
Loco. and Carriage Superintendent,
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow.
1425

WANTED following in Rajputana.—1 REVENUE OFFICER Hindi knowing some irrigation knowledge previous experience.
2. SUB-INSPECTOR police Hindi knowing.
3. TUTOR matric or F.A.
4. DOCTOR.
5. PURE ENGLISH GOVERNESS music and needlewomen also typist.
6. CLERK recordkeeping knowing and typist. Apply with testimonials stating lowest salary, to Box No. 476, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1420

WANTED.

WANTED A Second-hand working BOILER (30x7) 150 lbs. pressure. RAO BAHADUR BACHHRAJ JAMNALAL, Wardha, C.P. 612

WANTED—GRADUATES—M.A., B.A., B.Sc. with Science for TUTORIAL HIGH SCHOOL, Ahmedabad. Apply sharp to the MANAGER. 1419

WANTED BILL COLLECTOR who can give a security of Rs. 500. Apply to Box No. 482, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1440

WANTED for the Hewett Muslim High School, Moradabad, a Trained Graduate; salary Rs. 80—90 untrained Rs. 60.—Apply to the SECRETARY. 690

WANTED a Mechanical Engineer with a 2nd class Engineer certificate, pay Rs. 80 p.m.—For particulars apply to The SANITARY ENGINEER to GOVERNMENT, United Provinces, Allahabad. 691

WANTED.—LOAN of Rs. 75,000 to one lakh rupees on the mortgage of a substantial property. Moderate interest. Apply to Box No. 481, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1438

WANTED a SURVEYOR to look after building construction and such other works. Persons having previous experience need only apply to RAJA BAHADUR SHIVLAL MOTILAL, Fort, Bombay. 1412

WANTED 20 first class Tournament Polo Ponies, all walers. Should be big and absolutely sound. The ponies will be tried in Jaora before they are bought, shall pay half Railway fare. Apply to the PRIVATE SECRETARY, Darbar, Jaora. 615

WANTED a Private Secretary with a good knowledge of English. A retired official with some experience of administration work will be preferred.

Pay up to Rs. 100. Apply to RAJA JEHANGIRABAD, 12, Neill Road, Lucknow. 592

WANTED QUALIFIED MEDICAL MEN and LADY DOCTORS for temporary plague duty. Applications stating qualifications and supported by copies of any testimonials should be made to the SANITARY COMMISSIONER for the Government of Bombay, Poona.

WANTED AT ONCE— One competent Motor Mechanic Pay Rs. 200 p.m. and nine certificated Engine Drivers 1st class pay Rs. 100 each p.m. for service at Busrah. Apply in person with testimonials to the Staff Officer, R. I. M. DOCKYARD, Bombay.

WANTED—SMART PARSI ESTATE SUPERVISER and RENT-COLLECTOR, undergraduate, experienced preferred. Pay Rs. 80; cash security Rs. 500. Apply with testimonials and qualifications, to Box No. 471, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1384

WANTED a highly qualified GARDENS SUPERINTENDENT for the Bikaner State Gardens. Only men of active habits need apply. Salary Rs. 80—10—120 per mensem. Applications will be received up to the 10th August by THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, P. W. D., Bikaner. 591

WANTED immediately an experienced Locomotive Fitter Foreman. Salary Rs. 250. Apply to General Manager, Railway Department, McLEOD and Co., 31, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, or to the DISTRICT LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, B. K. and B. D. R. Railways, Burdwan. No one who has not served in a recognised Loco. workshop for 5 years need apply. 614

WANTED a GRADUATE, strong in Gujerathi, for employment on probation as an ASSISTANT MASTER on Rs. 60 per mensem in the Municipal High School at Burhanpur in the Nimar District. Service pensionable. Intending candidates should apply with their testimonials to KANHAYALAL GURU, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Nerbudda Circle, Hoshangabad. 602

SURAT CITY MUNICIPALITY.—Wanted a QUALIFIED NURSE MIDWIFE to do the duties of Lady Health Visitor. Salary Rs. 50 per mensem. Knowledge of Gujarati essential. No private practice allowed. Apply with particulars etc., to,

JOSEPH L. PINTO,
D.P.H., etc.,
Health Officer,
SURAT.

A VACANCY for an experienced EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MISTRESS occurs on or about August 20th, 1915, at Abu Road Railway School with a starting salary of Rs. 70.

Applicants should submit copies of testimonials together with qualifications, photograph, and age to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Abu Road Railway School,
603 Rajputana.

BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY CO., LTD.—(Incorporated in England.—WANTED immediately an experienced RECORDS CLERK for the TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE of this Railway.

2. Salary Rs. 30-3-40 according to qualifications.

3. Those who have actually worked in a Railway Office in the above capacity need apply.

4. Applications with true copies of testimonials and particulars of age, nationality, etc., should be submitted to the TRAFFIC MANAGER before the 15th August, 1915. 1418

FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN—For sale a cottage piano in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300. Apply sharp to "P.A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 490

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1273

TO BE LET

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply
MANAGER,
1382 Watson's Annex.

TO LET—Fully furnished flat, Drawing rooms, Dining room, 2 large bed rooms, 2 smaller, 2 bathrooms. 2 W. C., Electric Light and Fans, Crockery, Cuttlery etc. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE BOMBAY.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI of 1882.
and
In the matter of the BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the directions contained in the Scheme of Compromise sanctioned herein by the abovenamed High Court on the 13th day of April, 1910, and the directions contained in the Judge's Order made herein on the 7th day of September, 1911, a final cash distribution at the rate of 6 6-16 pies in a rupee and of Preference Shares at the rate of 2 10-16 pies in a rupee of the total amount of the admitted claims of the Creditors has been fixed to be made by me and the amount of such cash distribution and the Share Certificates together with the balance of the claims under Rs. 10 in cash in respect of the said Preference Shares may be received at my Office at 7 Green Street (Credit Bank premises), Fort, Bombay, on the 9th day of August 1915 or on any subsequent day (except Sundays and Court Holidays) between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m.

Upon applying for the said cash amounts and shares this notice must be produced entire together with any bills of exchange, promissory notes, receipts or any other securities held by you.

If you do not attend personally to receive the said amount and shares you must fill up and sign the sub-joined forms of RECEIPT and AUTHORITY, when the same will be delivered in accordance with the authority.

Dated this 2nd day of August, 1915.

R. D. SETHNA,
Trustee appointed under the
1381 Scheme herein.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HUSSEIN EBRAHIM of Bombay Mahomedan a married man residing at Hussein Khan, Kaliffa Street, without the Fort of Bombay a butcher. .....Deceased.

FATMABAI, widow of the deceased abovenamed and JAMAL EBRAHIM, Hack Victoria driver, brother of the deceased abovenamed both of Bombay Mahomedans residing at Hussein Khan, Kaliffa Street, without the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
This 4th day of August, 1915.
MR. MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA,
Petitioners' Attorney.

NOTICE.

RS. 100 REWARD.

NOTICE is hereby given on behalf of our client TIKAYET SHRI 108 SHRI GORDHANLALJI GIRDHARJI MAHARAJ that some person or persons has or have been forging the Seal of our client and the signature of his Adhikari Charandasji and the Seal of Shri Nathji's Krishna Bhandar and under such Seals and signature sending letters in the names of our said client and the said Charandasji to Vaishnavas at Bombay and other places in India with the object of obtaining money by false pretences. The public and especially Vaishnavas are therefore hereby warned against heeding or acting on such letters or parting with money to any one and are requested to forward such letters to the undersigned. Any person giving information leading to the detection and conviction of the offender or offenders will be paid a reward of Rs. 100.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1915.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for Tikayet Shri 108 Shri Gordhanlalji Girdhariji Maharaj.

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATES OF THE LATE CAPTAIN MAURICE BURNETT, R.A.M.C., AND THE LATE ASSISTANT SURGEON A. F. C., EDWARDES, I.S.M.D.

PERSONS having any claims against the estates of the abovenamed Officers and who have not yet submitted the same should send their applications (with proofs) to The President of Committee of Adjustment, 2/5 Wilte Regiment, Poona, not later than August 31st 1915, after which date no application will be considered. 1426

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE attention of Graduates of any University in British India and in the United Kingdom is directed to the advertisement published on 10th June 1915, inviting them to send their names and other particulars to the Assessor and Collector at the Municipal Office in order that they might be entered in the Preliminary Election Roll.

Graduates who have not already applied are hereby informed that unless they send their names and other particulars as required in the notice published on 10th June last to the Assessor and Collector at the Municipal Office before the 25th instant, their names will not be entered in the Election Roll, as prepared and published by the Commissioner under Section 19 (1) and (6) of the Municipal Act.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay 6th August, 1915.
1439

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Sale of Very Valuable Immoveable Property, known as "Minocheher Villa," with a large Piece of Vacant Land, at Sassoon Dock Road, Colaba.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will under the instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 139 of 1915, and in pursuance of the authority given to him by the Decree in the said suit by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on 1st July, 1915, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of September, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned, very valuable immoveable property, known as "Minocheher Villa," at the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Colaba, in the City of Bombay, to the South of Sassoon Dock Road, with the messuage, premises and buildings standing thereon, known as "Minocheher Villa," containing by admeasurement 1,332 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Sassoon Dock Road, No. 1, on or towards the South by land, belonging to the Trustees of Port of Bombay, leased to Muncherji Nowroji Dessana, on or towards the East by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the West by Sassoon Cross Dock Road, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward A. No. 209, Street No. 299-301, Sassoon Dock Road No. 1, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2/9664, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at their Office, No. 90, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of August, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by public auction at their sale room the following:—

By order of the concerned—
3 cases each 6 doz. Japanned black hand-lanterns, large size.
1 case 6 dozen dark Japanned black hand-lanterns: small size.
1 case 6 dozen aluminimum hand-lanterns: large size.
1 case 6 dozen dark aluminium hand-lanterns: small size.
On account of the concerned—
50 dozen steel chains.
10 dozen Albert chains.
On account of the concerned—
20 dozen tapestry table covers and door curtains sizes 36 by 36 to 45 by 123.

Articles belonging to a military officer consisting of one superior quality rugs carpets table covers, mahogany camp mirror, trouser press, waterproof coats, framed pictures, etc., and one tent.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th August, 1915.

MESSRS GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES JAPANESE WHITE VEGETABLE WAX.

THIS DAY MONDAY the 9th August at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street Fort, first floor (opposite Tarachand Pursram).

By order of the office concerned 25 cases Japanese white vegetable vax each case of 2 cwt. freshly received.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th August, 1915.

Constipation produces more suffering than any other malady to which the human system is liable. The sure cure for it is Kanagra. Pleasant and perfect. 26

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 1317.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 BALES OF CLEAN ACAWA COTTON.

Under instructions from D. M. Tombroff, Esq., Liquidator Messrs. W. Wolf & Sons, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY MONDAY the 9th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Godown of Mr. Currim Sulleman, at Chinch Bunder Road, Mazagon:—

150 full pressed bales of clean Acawa cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, IN SCHEME NO. 31, LALBAUGH ESTATE, PAREL.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September next, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable building plot for a period of 999 years.

Plots No.	Area sq. yds.	Plots No.	Area sq. yds.
1	1219	30	389
2	464	31	389
3	523	32	389
4	548	33	389
5	548	34	389
6	548	35	374
7	545	36	381
8	545		

The above plots are fronting on 2 roads and are near the Parel Bazar.

Shops will be allowed on all these plots, and nahanis will also be allowed near the rooms.

For further particulars, Auction and Building conditions, form of lease, plan of the site can be had on application to the Trust's Department, Land Manager, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MUGBHAT CROSS LANE.

Suit No. 567 of 1912.

Dhonduram Narayen and ors.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Narayen Cashinath & ors.....Defendants.

Under instructions from E. T. Lambert Esq., the Receiver herein Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 21st August 1915 sell by public auction, on the premises at 5 p.m., (S. T.), the following valuable property:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the building chawls standing thereon situate in Mughbhat Cross Lane in the Island and registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 360 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 152, New No. 1,390 Old Survey No. 502 and New Survey No. 7,608 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal taxes under D. Ward No. 576 and Street No. 30 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the properties of Gajanan Moreshwar and others on or towards the West by the property of Ragunath Krishnarao Panthare, on or towards the south by the property of Dhaklibai daughter of Shantaram, on or towards the North by the Moogbhat Cross Lane and the said properties are now partly in the occupation of the parties and partly in the occupation of their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne & Co., Messrs. Ragavya Nagindas & Co. or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (CHAWLS) AT CURRY ROAD, PAREL.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on THURSDAY the 9th September next at 5 p.m., (S. T.), sell by public auction on the premises the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land with chawls and other buildings standing thereon formerly of Foras tenure but the Government assessment on which has now been redeemed, situate on the North side of Curry Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay computed to contain by admeasurement 2,640 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by property of Bai Javerbai, widow of Ramji Madhowji, on or towards the South by a strip of land belonging to the Corporation which is to be added to and will form part of the low-level road on the Northern side of Curry Road aforesaid, on or towards the East by property belonging to Bai Khatizabai, wife of Haji Ahmed Haji Abba and others and on or towards the West by property of Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, which said piece or parcel of land (with other ground adjoining) is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey Nos. 1/2672 and 3/2673 and the buildings thereon are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward Nos. 2,413 (1), (2) and (3), Street Nos. 3, 3 A and 3 B, Curry Road, and which said premises are now in the possession and occupation of the vendors or their tenants and are more particularly described on the auction plan and thereon surrounded with a red boundary line.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, auction plan, apply to Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co. Solicitors to the Municipal Corporation of the city of Bombay or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 9th August, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 731.

SALE AT 10 A. M.
BONA FIDE SALE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO ANILINE DYE-MERCHANTS, DYERS, BLEACHERS, MILL OWNERS, STORE SUPPLIERS, ETC.

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Farbenfabriken Bayer & Co., Ltd., who are closing their business Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, ON THURSDAY, THE 12TH AUGUST, 1915, AND ON FOLLOWING DAYS FROM 10 A.M. TO 6 P.M. (S.T.), all the balance of their Aniline-Dyes, such as:—

Reds:—Benzo Magneta Benzo Fast Scarlet Chloramine Red, Eosine, Congo Reds, Madrasi Fast Red, Fast Pinks, Magnetas, Carthamines (Rhodamine B). Delta Purpurine 5 B, Benzo Purpurines. Ponceaus, Scarlets, Diazo Brilliant Scarlet.

Yellows:—Chrysophenines, Leather Yellow, Metanil Yellows, Diazo Yellow, Auramines, Chloramine Yellows, Naphtol Yellows, Coriphosphine.

Violets:—Congo Corinth, Superior Violet Methyl Violets, Benzo Violets, Azo Violet Diazo Fast Violet.

Oranges:—Fast Prima Orange, Croceine Orange, Fast Chrome Orange, Orange II. Balaji, Diazo Brill, Orange.

Greens:—Surat Green, Diamond Green, Bohra and Baroda Greens, Victoria Green, Benzo Green, Brilliant Green XS., Fast Green E. A.

Blues:—Indone Blue, Torquoise Blue, Diazo Navy Blue, Benzo Red Blue, Brilliant Acid Blue, Benzo Chrome Black Blue, Brilliant Benzo Blue, A. I. Indigo Blue.

Browns:—Pluto Browns, Khaki Acid Anthracene Brown.

Blacks:—Direct Blacks, Blue Black, Direct Deep Blacks, Sikh Black, Diazo Blacks.

Katigens:—Katigen Blues, Katigen Black, Katigen Red Brown.

Chemicals:—Sulphide of Soda, Nitrite of soda.

The sale will take place at the Auctioneers' Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

The quantities in the Catalogue are Approximate; therefore all goods are sold subject to the confirmation of the vendor as to the quantity in stock.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th August, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY 13TH AUGUST AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

An unusual opportunity for lovers of Artistic furniture to secure solid Mahogany and Oakwood Artistic English household furniture by well-known English makers.

On FRIDAY the 13th day of August, 1915 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at "Apollo Chambers" opposite the Bowen Church and behind the Apollo Hotel, Apollo Bunder, Fort, very valuable and handsome artistic selected solid mohogany and oakwood household furniture by well-known English makers, specially selected under the owner's supervision during his Europe visit (seldom seen and had in Bombay) comprising solid mahogany sliding dining table, velvet piled upholstered dining chairs, selected solid mahogany sideboard, dinner and dumbwaiters, solid mahogany artistic hall cabinets, meatsafe, rich velvet piled carpet upholstered drawing and reading room suites, rich Persian carpets, rich curtains with brass rods, artistic inlaid China hall screens, Mahogany tables and teapoys rich engravings, rich tapestry wall hangings, bronze and terracotta figures, Italian art statues, bronze hunting figures, hornless combination Pathephone talking machine with selected Gramophone and other records, fumed oakwood English complete double bedsteads, artistic English mahogany Toonda wardrobe, mahogany chest of drawers, wash-hand and dressing tables, English Palm stands, handsome almyrahs, English box ottoman, mahogany Bureau writing desks, English book cases, hat-stands, rich glass and porcelainware, copper utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Coomar Saheb proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

N. B.—We strongly recommend not to miss this opportunity to have a look at this artistic furniture.

PROPERTY OF ANOTHER GENTLEMAN.

1 "Argyll" 4 seated 14 H. P. Motorcar with hood and accessories.

J. S. MODY, & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th August, 1915.

Perhaps you have some special engagement, have a headache and afraid to go. You needn't be. Stearns' Headache Cure makes the going possible. C-1

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Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

6-30 P. M. TWICE NIGHTLY 10 P. M.

EXCELSIOR FILMS.....BEST IN INDIA.

A TRAGEDY IN THE CLOUDS.

4,000 FEET.

A Coloured-Film drama of Continental stage life.

WIFFLES CATCHES A SPY!

The famous comedian's first great comedy since the war started.

Short Summary of the last Instalment of the Wellknown Serial Drama

THE MASTER KEY

Wilkerson.—Satan enters his body and he becomes a prey at his own hands and finishes off.
Drake.—An accomplice of the Evil Spirit is shot by Tom Kane.
Nelson Smithers.—Reaps the fruit of the treachery he had practised.
John Dore.—The Hero—A strong-minded and able man has his due reward.
Tom Kane.—Having finished the part of the Faithful—rejoices.
Ruth Gallon.—Receives her proper possession, but hands herself over to a brave and worthy man and becomes happy for her life.
Mr. Darnell.—A victim of remorse.

Come and witness all this at

OLYMPIA CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD. Tele. No. 1266.

Time and Rates as Usual.

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

General Manager.....Mr. Stev. Buckingham

To-night 6-30 **To-night. 10-0.**

THE RAG FOUR

IN HARMONY AND FUN

NORA MOORE
Comedienne.
MADELINE LA ROCHE
Soubrette.
BEATRICE MERCER
Contralto.
LEITH HARVEY
Tenor.
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
Genial Comique.

The Latest, up-to-date Moving Pictures.

DRAMATIC, COMIC, SPORTING.

(Please note)—This week, MON. TUES. WED. and SAT. the 10 o'clock performance will take place at the Edwardes Theatre, Kalbadevi Road. Look out for the Baby Elephant and Reg. Vale. Australian, character comedian.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

'Phone | LOHAR CHAWL PRINCESS STREET. | 1882

To-night

THE MASTER KEY

Epochs 13—14—15.....7,000 feet.

Time:—7-15 to 8-15, 9 to 10-30, 10-45 to 12-15.

Free Gifts of MASTER KEY Albums to Patrons in Box, and Boxes in First-class.

Open Boxing Tournament

TO BE HELD ON

24th, 25th & 26th August 1915.

Middle Weights, Welter ,, Light ,, Feather ,, } 1st Prize Rs. 60 in each, and 2nd Prize Rs. 40, provided there are more than 7 entries.

ENTRANCE Rs. 3 EACH.

Entries to be sent in by 20th August 1915.

Special contests will also be arranged.

THE MANAGER,
Soldiers' & Sailors' Institute,
KIRKEE.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL

POONA.

The undersigned having taken over the **Connaught Hotel**, beg to draw the attention of **Visitors** that every comfort and convenience are guaranteed.

The Hotel is now entirely under European management.

FRENCH CHEF! EXCELLENT TABLE! GOOD ACCOMMODATION.

For particulars apply to
M. ROBBA & Co.,
(Late of F. Cornaglia)
Proprietors, Connaught Hotel.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
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Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Incorporated in England.

ESTABLISHED 1797.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENTS.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

Incorporated in England.

ESTABLISHED 1782.

FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Incorporated in England.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated in Canada.

WORLD MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

Incorporated in England.

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting.

Fire, Marine and Accident business

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
General Agent.
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

August 6th.		
Dairen Maru	Naru	Yakaichi
August 7th		
Reapwell	Williams	Port Said

DEPARTURES.

August. 7th.		
Clan Macfarlane	Swanton	Chittagong
Bushu Maru	Ito	Bagnoli
August 8th		
Carmellia	Crowther	Garston
Baroda	Horscroft	Busreh
Caboto	Pellegrini	Calcutta
Khiva	Potter	London
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi
Oolobaria	Armour	Java

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading

Steamer Reapwell	for	Mostyre Deep
,, Sardar	for	Persian Gulf Ports
,, Barpeta	for	Persian Gulf.

S. S. Nairung:—The s. s. Nairung, 2,861 tons, Captain G. C. Grant, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, in ballast.

S. S. Caspian:—The s. s. Caspician 2,317 tons, Captain Wright, arrived here yesterday from Port Said.

S. S. Chanda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chanda, 1899 tons, Captain F. Gun-Cunningham, arrived here yesterday from Suez, with a general cargo and sugar on board.

S. S. Kinkon Maru:—The steamer Kinkon Maru, 2,185 tons, Captain M. Tenjimato, arrived here yesterday from Portland, which port she left on the 18th June, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Compay's steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain S. Allen, sailed yesterday for Basra, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Clan Macfarlane:—The steamer Clan Macfarlane, 3,107 tons, Captain Swanton, S. S. Reapwell:—The steamer Reapwell, 2,192 tons, Captain J. Williams, arrived here on Saturday from Port said in ballast.

S. S. Daireu Maru:—The steamer Daireu Maru, 2,497 tons, Captain K. Naru, arrived here on Friday evening from Yakaichi, which port she left on the 15th June, with a general cargo.

S. S. Bushu Maru:—The steamer Bushu Maru, 1,922 tons, Captain R. Ito, sailed on Saturday for Bagnoli via Port Said, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Carmellia:—The steamer Carmellia, 1,957 tons, Captain C. Crowther, sailed yesterday for Garston, via Suez, and Port Said with general goods on board.

S. S. Barcda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Baroda, 1,898 tons, Captain A. Horscroft, sailed yesterday for Busreh via Karachi and other ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Caboto:—The steamer Caboto 2,846 tons, Captain A. Pelligrini, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo, with a general and the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Khiva:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Khiva, 5,661 tons, Captain Potter, sailed yesterday for London and intermediate ports, with the English mails a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons Captain Cuthush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the English mails and passengers.

S. S. Oolobaria:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Oolobaria, 3,436 tons, Captain J. F. Armour, sailed yesterday for Java in ballast.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons Captain C. R. King, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kashmir:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Kashmir, 5,540 tons, Captain C. E. Irving, arrived here yesterday from London, having left that port on the 17th ultimo and called at, Gibraltar Marseilles Port Said Suez and Aden, with a general cargo and 95 passengers on board.

S. S. Firoozi:—The steamer Firoozi, 2,020 tons, Captain W. Alexander, arrived here yesterday from Port Sudan, having left that port on the 27th July via Aden with passengers.

S. S. Manningtry:—The steamer Manningtry, 2,481 tons, Captain H. Roope arrived here yesterday from Alexandria and Port Sudan, in ballast.

Saturday, August 7th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Natal (Transport)	Dawson	T. M. & Co
B Elgin	Potts	M. M. & Co
C. & R. Warburton	Thompson	J. Finlay & Co
M. Homayun	Courtenay	T. M. & Co
K. Caspian	Wright	..

HARBOUR WALL.

Netravati		K. N. & Co
Irravadi		K. N. & Co
Satranji		K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Priestfield	Balls	W. & A. Graham
2 Iyo Maru	Okamoto	N. Y. Kaisha
5 Montebello	Montgomery	J. Finlay & Co
7 Bawean	Vansbewen	D. Nanjee & Sons
8 Tregurno	Humphreys	D. Nanji & Sons
9 City of Durham	Heppins	K. N. & Co
10 & 11 Chosun Maru	Yamane	N. Y. Kaisha
12 & 13 Santhia	Robertson	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Sardinia	Jeffreys	P. & O. S. N. Co
3 Pasha	Elliot	T. M. & Co
6 Chanda	Cunningham	M. M. & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Coconada	M. M. & Co
Jehangir	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Dairen Maru	Naru	N. Y. K.
Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Khosrou	Hansah	T. M. & Co
Kratos	Hallberg	T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tenjmato	N. Y. K.
Melford Hall	Seaborne	W. & A. t. & Co
Natrung	Grant	T. M. & Co
Nurani	Thompson	T. M. & Co
Pertyrich	Manley	..
Reapwell	Williams	..
Salma	Ramner	F. F. Campbell & Co

EXPORTS.

Aug. 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Durham (s) 162½ tons groundnut oil cake. New Mahaluximi oil Mill, 800 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Diwadker and Co.; 6 bales wool, Behatandas; 150 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 144 bales wool, V. Omersee; 50 bales wool, D. Koondamal.

Natal Transport (s) 90 bales wool, B. Hurbham; 9 bales wool, V. Omersee.

FOR HULL.

Tregerno (s) 1,000 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji.

Dniester (s) 1,250 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.

FOR MOSTYN DEEPS.

Reapwell (s) 5,350 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Sardinia (s) 78 cwts. myrabolams, S. Cooverji and Co.; 88 cwts. gum Arabic, S. Cooverji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sardinia (s) 250 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 200 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sardinia (s) 825 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co.; 150 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 650 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 150 bales cotton yarn, M. Amersey and Co.; 1,250 bales cotton yarn, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 75 cwts. googer, R. Visram; 20 cwts. khadiakhar, R. Visram.

FOR KOBE.

Chosen Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Pasha from Sourabaya, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.—78,306 bags sugar.

S. S. City of Durham from Liverpool, Agents K. Nixon and Co.—33 casks 1 case tiles, 2,025 casks china clay 12 casks dye, 10 kegs litharge, 12 casks sizoline, 2 casks acetic acid, 20 drums caustic soda, 20 drums carbolic acid, 20 kegs bicarbonate of potash, 322 drums magnesium chloride, 10 kegs 50 bags bicarbate soda, 12 cases mineral water 10 kegs bisulphate of soda, 4 casks 5 drums chloride of zinc 16 casks sal amoniac, 50 bags 9 casks soda ash, 11 drums calcium chloride, 12 cases sulphide of phosphorous, 7 cases chemicals, 13 cases cycles and parts thereof, 8 cases rubber tyres, 495 pieces earthen pipes, 1 case stove, 20 cases amonia, 2 cases sulphur paste, 12 crates earthenware, 6 cases glass globes, 170 cases beer, 3 hogsheads wine, 795 cases brandy, 1 case whisky, 90 drums oil, 65 cases colour, 5 trusses 12 bags leather pickers, 8 cases 2 trusses leather belting, 1 truss leather straps, 5 cases rubber motor cover, 5 trusses hair belting, 1 case 13 barrels lubricating oil, 1 bale horse hair, 3 cases roller leather, 37 cases aluminium, 8 cases perfumery, 20 cases ginger ale, 3 cases oil varnish, 25 bales paper, 1,442 kegs paint, 42 cases biscuits, 20 cases bacon, 5 cases Benger's food, 1 case grease, 1 truss leather laces, 12 cases confectionery; 13 cases gin, 1 case 4 trusses leather bands, 1 case roller skins, 6 trusses belting, 30 cases nails, 722 bales 701 cases cotton yarn, 1,881 bales 2,300 cases cotton piece-goods, 23 cases woollen and cotton goods, 11 cases cotton and artificial silk, 3 cases artificial silk 1 case silk velvet fents, 2 cases silk sewing thread, 5 cases waste silk spun, 12 bales canvas, 3 bales sail cloth, 2 cases cotton banding, 1 case woollen and silk goods, 1 case linnen thread, 8 cases mixed cottons, 2 cases sewing thread, 10 cases 14 coils cotton rope, 9 cases linnens, 18 cases cotton nets, 23 cases wood pulp and cotton finers, 17 cases woollens, 1 bale knitting wool, 41 cases umbrella fittings, 1 case umbrellas, 50 bags cummin seed, 42 cases cigarettes and tobacco, 32 bundles 1 cask 2,487 boxes 600 cases soap, 30 barrels tallow.

S. S. Cabota from Genoa, Agents Venice Steam Navigation Co.—35 cases vermouth, 2 cases gelatine, 165 cases 111 casks aniline colour, 21 cases colour, 1 case cognac, 35 casks stoves, 1 case leather cloth, 5 packages paper, 960 bags sulphur, 5 packages orris roots, 20 jottas bhaitram, 10 kegs citric acid, 200 bags almonds, 5 bags 4 packages canvas, 47 bundles goat skins, 1 case cheese, 2 cases watches, 200 cases milk, 50 crates asbestos cement, 85 cases mantles, 44 cases twine, 8 cases silk goods, 3 cases waste silk, 15 cases tarnic acid, 15 bales 85 cases cotton yarn, 6 bales cotton thread, 75 bales A. P. goods, 50 cases mixed piece-goods, 766 cases 2 bales cotton goods, 9 cases motor car, 1 case essential oil, 6 bags warre, 5 packages cowries, 47 bundles 81 bags 31 packages gum, 6 packages shells, 1 case tortoise shells, 50 casks pumice stove powder.

GOING HOME.

The following were among the passengers, who left Bombay yesterday for England, by the P. and O. Company's English mail steamer Khiva:—the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., the Hon. Mr. H. L. Stephenson, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mrs. Stephenson, and Miss Stephenson, the Hon. Mr. R. E. Enthoven, C.I.E., I.C.S., and Mrs. Enthoven, the Hon. Mr. Justice E. E. Fletcher, the Hon. Mr. Justice C. P. Beachcroft, I.C.S., and Mrs. Beachcroft, Lady Carnduff, the Hon. Mr. Justice E. Chamier the Hon. Mr. Justice W. Tudball, I.C.S., Mr. J. G. Burn, I.C.S., Mr. B. H. Burdillon, I.C.S., Mrs. W. L. Graham, Mr. B. H. Dobson, I.C.S., Mr. G. S. Whittle, I.C.S., and Mr. E. M. Kiernandr, I.C.S.

ARRIVAL OF HOME MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's English mail steamer Kashmir, arrived here early yesterday morning from London, with a few passengers on board. During the voyage she experienced rough weather in the Bay of Biscay and slight showers of rain after leaving Aden, otherwise, the voyage was pleasant throughout. The passengers were landed at the Carnac Bunder at about 8-30 a.m., yesterday. Among those who arrived here from home were the Hon. Mr. G. L. Curtis and the Hon. Mr. S. R. Arthur.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 7th August 1915, was 29.950 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 6th August, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr...	29.732	inches
Temperature of Air	81.1	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.7	,,
Dew Point	76.5	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.859	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9.6	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	83.8	,,
Minimum do. do.	77.4	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WSW, W.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	236	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.19	inches.
Total fall during month	2.07	,,
Do. do. year	57.07	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 7th	.05	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay. Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h m	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m	ft. in.
SAT.	7	m 9 52	25 7	7	m 2 11	17 9
		8 47a	23 9		3 37a	17 0
SUN.	8	m 10 27	26 5	8	m 3 6	18 0
		9 44a	24 5		4 18a	17 6
MON.	9	m 10 57	27 2	9	m 3 50	17 1
		10 29a	25 2		4 54a	19 6
TU.	10	m 11 26	27 10	10	m 4 30	16 6
		11 10a	26 0		5 27a	18 9
W.	11	m 11 55	28 4	11	m 5 8	16 1
		11 50a	26 8		5 58a	18 0
TH.	12	m 0 24a	28 7	12	m 5 44	15 11
					6 28a	17 5
FR.	13	m 0 29	27 2	13	m 6 18	16 1
		0 54a	28 7		6 58a	16 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 7 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 17m.	,, 7h. 12m.
,, 8 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 17m.	,, 7h. 11m.
,, 9 (Monday)	,, 6h. 18m.	,, 7h. 11m.
,, 10 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 18m.	,, 7h. 10m.
,, 11 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 18m.	,, 7h. 9m.
,, 12 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 19m.	,, 7h. 9m.
,, 13 (Friday)	,, 6h. 19m.	,, 7h. 8m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Perigee, July 24th, 10-9h. a.m Full Moon 26th, 5h. 41-0m. p.m.; Last Quarter, Aug. 3rd 2h. 57-3m. a.m.; Apogee, 5th, 8-1h. p.m.; New Moon 11th, 4h. 25-4m. p.m.; First Quarter, 18th, 7h. 47-5m. a.m

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

To-day's all India weather messages show that rainfall has increased in North-East India, United Provinces and central parts of the country but decreased in Rajputana. No large change is forcasted.

During the past twenty-four hours Darjeeling had 9, Daltongung and Sutna 3, Lucknow, Bareilly and Nowgong 2 inches each.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 7th August 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 1.90in. of rain. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab, lightly clouded in the north Punjab and moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the extreme north. Temperature is in excess at Multan and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.67in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana and local in west Rajputana; Bikaner has had 0.14in., Ajmer 0.20in., Jaipur 0.35in. and Kotah 0.17in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in east Rajputana but in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.82in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Amraoti reports 0.42in. of rain and Chanda 0.13in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general but light; Bombay has had 0.13in., Ratnagiri 0.26in., Mormugao 0.11in. and Karwar 0.21in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—The depression in the United Provinces has in all probability disappeared. There has generally been a decrease of precipitation to-day, the decrease being considerable in the United Provinces, Rajputana and Central India West. Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana, the Konkan and Malabar and local in the east Punjab, west Rajputana and Gujarat, while only isolated showers have been reported from the United and the Central Provinces.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and isolated showers in the east Punjab, Rajputana and the United and Central Provinces. A few showers are possible in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 7th of August, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	0
Do (6th)	97.3	84.2	75	..	0	0
Jask	93.5	83.5	76	..	0	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	0	..
Do. (6th)	91.5	84.6	77	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	107.8	86.7	62	..	0.65	—2.50
Rawalpind	93.4	80.0	95	..	5.93	—6.15
Lahore	102.6	86.1	65	..	1.99	—6.52
Hissar	94.1	81.2	76	..	4.04	..
Ambala	90.7	80.1	81	..	9.07	—4.09
Delhi	94.0	80.2	86	1.90	7	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.7	81.3	79	..	9.45	—4.7
Mainpuri	93.6	82.9	88	..	8.98	—3.70
Jhansi	89.6	78.8	92	0.67	14.56	—5833
Cawnpore	93.0	82.7	91	..	?	..
Allahabad	93.6	81.5	89	..	18.06	—171.
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	112.1	85.8	70	..	0.06	—1.71
Karachi	86.9	79.0	84	..	0.13	—4.32
Ajmer	83.5	76.8	81	0.20	7.85	—3.40
Jalpore	82.5	76.5	87	0.35	7.25	—4.75
Kotah	83.5	78.0	81	0.17	11.47	—3.58
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.0	76.8	72	..	3.66	—5.56
Dwarka	85.6	80.1	85	0.01	7.18	—2.02
Veraval	82.5	80.2	88	..	5.01	—5.23
Rajkot	90.6	76.1	73	..	6.49	—11.02
Bhavnagar Para	90.8	78.6	90	..	7.37	—3.60
Surat	87.5	76.5	83	0.82	19.28	—8.01
Ahmedabad	90.7	76.9	94	0.03	8.91	—9.95
Deesa	95.0	78.8	78	..	4.22	—9.45
Neemuch	83.8	74.5	90	0.03	12.35	—2.46
Indore	80.1	73.2	88	..	14.43	—3.18
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	82.8	76.5	91	0.08	45.58	14.58
Saugor	81.2	73.3	96	0.07	19.98	—5.40
Hoshangabad	83.7	75.8	90	..	24.76	—1.49
Khandaw	86.4	75.2	90	..	15.51	0 01
Akola	85.9	74.4	78	0.01	17.34	0.14
Amraoti	84.9	74.8	85	0.42	15.73	—2.14
Nagpur	87.8	76.5	80	..	25.79	—0.18
Chanda	88.3	78.0	83	0.13	20.34	—7.36
Raipur	87.7	77.6	91	0.62	25.50	—2.11
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.8	78.0	87	0.13	56.61	9.29
Ratnagiri	88.5	77.9	84	0.26	59.74	—9.18
Mormugao	84.5	76.9	91	0.11	59.51	—7.00
Karwar	84.7	77.0	92	0.21	54.61	19.03
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.7	78.2	83	..	12.75	2.75
Ahmednagar	85.3	69.4	75	..	13.33	4.37
Poona	80.2	71.1	89	0.05	24.32	11.27
Sholapur	91.1	70.2	77	..	0.38	0.34
Bijapur	88.2	70.4	78	..	6.12	0.14
Belgaum	77.1	67.1	92	0.04	30.49	2.93
Aurangabad	83.3	71.1	94	0.02	18.64	5.61
Nizamabad (Indur).	91.3	73.6	79	0.06	11.83	—5.61
Hyderabad	88.1	72.7	97	0.04	18.85	7.15
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.6	74.8	87	0.13	70.64	—10.33
Calicut	82.8	74.9	98	1.18	72.65	2.41
Cochin	78.5	74.5	87	0.61	64.71	0.97
Colombo	85.5	74.6	95	0.18	21.04	7.57
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	97.1	81.1	69	..	15.65	3.72
Bellary	90.3	74.4	65	..	10.91	6.91
Cuddapah	98.2	81.3	55	..	9.54	1.32
Madras	98.2	79.7	69	0.05	10.53	3.48
Bangalore	84.5	68.1	88	0.06	10.43	2.51
Coimbatore	86.2	71.2	83	..	6.34	3.16
Trichinopoly	90.6	78.4	73	..	4.65	1.40
Negapatam	97.0	79.6	78	..	3.58	—0.41

RAIN IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 7th August 1915.	Total since 1st June 7th Aug. 1915.	June 1st to 7th August 1914.	June 1st to 7th August 1913.
Colaba Observatory	0.13	56.61	50.56	60 20
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.03	60.08	52 20	70 33
Esplanade Gok Tej. Hospl.	0.04	56.63	53 95	69.47
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0.23	62.43	59.65	72.56

When your throat is dry and husky a Zymole Trokey will relieve that disagreeable feeling. Zymole Trokeys give the mouth a cleansed and refreshed sensation. B-1

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NASIK.—Mahdeo V. Joshi, Main Rd.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
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POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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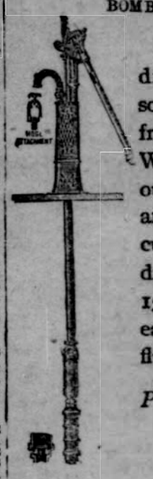

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*

COMMERCIAL.

LANCASHIRE COTTON INDUSTRY.

It is not possible to report any real revival of demand in yarn and piece-goods during the past fortnight, says the "Statist." Buyers continue to adopt a cautious policy, and very few of the orders placed are for anything more than to meet urgent requirements. Quotations continue firmly held, as in most instances producers have already cut prices very fine, and it is not possible to meet buyers, it being more remunerative to stop machinery.

Increased attention is now being given to the entry of raw cotton and cotton yarns into enemy countries. Striking figures have been mentioned in Parliament this week, and, although the Government is faced with difficulties, it is agreed that more drastic action should be taken so as to prevent, if at all possible, supplies going into Germany. With regard to cotton yarns from this country, shipments can now only take place to neutral European ports on licence, and numerous houses in Lancashire are being seriously harassed by the delay in obtaining permits. Undoubtedly countries such as Holland, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden have obtained supplies in the past from Germany, and these are not now available, with the result that more business is coming to Lancashire.

In cloth circles the outstanding feature continues to be the holding off on the part of buyers for India, and although the reports relating to the monsoon are encouraging, dealers abroad are still adopting a waiting policy. Looms engaged on shirtings and light fabrics suitable for our Dependency are fast running out of work, and it is said that Blackburn, which is the town most affected, is worse situated than at any time since the beginning of the War. A rather increasing demand is now coming through for China, and, in addition to staple goods being purchased more freely, a larger turnover is taking place in dyed cloths. Numerous minor markets provide a fair sorting-up trade, but the total sales do not amount to very much. Some improvement is now showing itself in printing cloths, and Burnley is a little better situated. Although there is not quite the rush of business in the home trade experienced a little time ago, the undercurrent of demand is healthy enough.

Some figures have been prepared, based on the stocktaking results of 29 spinning companies for the past three and six months, and it is of interest to note that the working of these concerns has resulted in a profit on share capital of 3.52 per cent. per annum, and on share and loan capital combined a profit of 2.65 per cent. per annum, after allowing interest on loans.

American yarns for home use are not particularly active at the moment, but producers of coarse numbers continue to do fairly well. Doublers are busy, and are engaged for several months ahead. The lower counts in Egyptian yarns are sold to a moderate extent, but the depression is still very acute in fine numbers. Fresh business in yarns suitable for the Continent is thoroughly disorganised by the embargo of the Government on exports, but a fair business continues to be done for India.

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

The share of the United States in feeding the world is shown by the foreign trade returns for the 11 months of the fiscal year ending May 31st, issued in Washington on July 2nd, which gives the total food exports as 724 million dollars, against 443 millions for the corresponding period a year ago. In this total wheat is the largest item—249,576,000 bushels having been exported, valued at 319,961,000 dollars (June 31, 1914, May 3, 1915), an increase of no less than 164 million bushels in amount and of 239,138,000 dollars in value. This increased dependence upon America for food supply makes the forecasts of the American harvest of vital importance. As the "Journal of Commerce" put it (June 28th):—"The whole world has its eyes on the United States at this moment as having undertaken to see that Europe does not starve. There is still hope that there will be the largest crop harvested in this country that has ever been raised in the world's history, and the chances have not yet disappeared for reaching the billion bushel mark. But if there is not a decided change for the better in weather conditions throughout the country estimates will have to be revised, perhaps very seriously. It has happened in the past that brilliant prospects have been spoiled by a wet harvest, and already there has been enough disturbance from that cause to delay the harvest, until now it is fully two weeks late." From the supply standpoint a delay in harvesting may not make much difference, but it has already had an effect on price situation. Fortunately, the heavy rains which have retarded harvest over the winter wheat belt appear as yet to have done little damage to the corn, except in Oklahoma, South Kansas, and South-East Missouri. There is still a surplus of old wheat yield is estimated at 300 million wheat yield is estimated at 800 million bushels, against 216 million last year, and it now seems probable that the Government's June estimate for a combined spring and winter crop of 950,000,000 bushels will be exceeded. The Snow report ("Journal of Commerce," July 2nd) gave an estimated total of 959,000,000 bushels, against 891,000,000 bushels for last year's total crop. The oat crop is estimated at fully 250,000,000 bushels in excess of last year. As regards Canada, Messrs. Montgomery Jones say (July 7th): "Official and private reports give splendid promise to the new crop. The acreage sown was 12,896,000, an increase of 2,602,102 acres.....A crop of 295,000,000 bushels is freely forecasted." Confirmation of this is given by a Canadian correspondent, who writes from Winnipeg (June 29th):—"The crops promise very well. In a few places slight harm was done by frost at the beginning of June, but weather has since turned warm and useful rain fallen. The Government has supplied the poorer farmers with seed, and the acreage in crop will be increased. The hope of high prices has partly contributed to this, and a movement 'Back to the land' among a class which has been feeling the pinch of tighter money. At present things could hardly be more favourable from the crop standpoint."

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, August 6th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	8,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		500
Mid. Americans		5.53
Egyptian F.G.F.		7.50
New York 11 a.m., (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	October ..	9.47
	January ..	9.88
New York Official noon call	October .	9.46
	January ..	9.88
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	October ..	9.31
	January ..	9.73

Liverpool, August 7th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	5,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		520
" Sales of East Indian	..	—
" Imports		—
Mid. Americans		5.53d.
Egyptian F. G. F.		7.55d.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 6th.

Opening Tone	12,000
Total Imports	Nil.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Aug.	5.35	5.35
Aug.-Sept.	5.35	5.35
Sept.-Oct.	5.40	5.40
Oct.-Nov.	5.46	5.46
Nov.-Dec.	5.52	5.52
Dec.-Jan.	5.56	5.56
Jan.-Feb.	5.60	5.60
Feb.-Mar.	5.64	5.64
Mar.-Apl.	5.68	5.68
Apl.-May	5.72	5.72
May-June	5.75	5.75
June-July	5.78	5.71
July-Aug.	5.81	5.88

Liverpool, Aug. 7th

Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To day's price.
Aug.	5.38	5.37
Aug.-Sept.	5.38	5.37
Sept.-Oct.	5.42	5.43
Oct.-Nov.	5.49	5.50
Nov.-Dec.	5.54	5.55
Dec.-Jan.	5.58	5.59
Jan.-Feb.	5.62	5.63
Feb-March	5.66	5.67
March-April	5.70	5.71
April May.	5.74	5.75
May-June	5.77	5.78
June-July	5.80	5.81
July Aug.	5.83	5.84

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 6th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Aug.	5.35	5.38
Aug.-Sept.	5.35	5.38
Sept.-Oct.	5.40	5.42
Oct.-Nov.	5.46	5.49
Nov.-Dec.	5.52	5.54
Dec.-Jan.	5.56	5.58
Jan.-Feb.	5.60	5.62
Feb.-Mar.	5.64	5.66
Mar.-Apl.	5.68	5.70
Apl.-May.	5.72	5.74
May-June	5.75	5.77
June-July	5.78	5.80
July-Aug.	5.81	5.83

Liverpool, Aug. 7th

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Aug.	5.38	5.04
Aug.-Sep	5.28	5.40
Sep.-Oct.	5.42	5.44
Oct.-Nov.	5.49	5.51
Nov.-Dec.	5.54	5.56
Dec.-Jan.	5.58	5.60
Jan.-Feb.	5.62	5.64
Feb.-March	5.66	5.68
March-April	5.70	5.72
April-May	5.74	5.75
May-June	5.77	5.79
June-July	5.80	5.82
July-Aug.	5.83	5.85

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London Aug. 6th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	3,000
" Forwarded	60,000
" Imports	15,000
" Stock	14,14,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Aug. 7th

	Bales.
Total in Sight.....	44,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	....
East Indian " "	31,37,000
American " "	....
Other " "	52,000
Total Sales	300
East Indian Sales	6,000
Total Speculation	2,000
Total Export	....
East Indian Export.....	68,000
East Indian Stock	3,700
East Indian Forwarded	600
East Indian Actual Export	....
East Indian Imports	....
American Afloat.....	40,000
East Indian Afloat	19,000
Total Afloat.....	87,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, Aug. 6th.

Good Bengal M.G.	4.05d.
F. G.. " "	4.20d
Fine " "	4.35d.
Good Oomra M.G.	4.50d.
F. G. " "	4.65d.
Fine " "	4.80d.
Good Oomra M.G.	4.55d.
Fine " "	4.85d.
Good Broach M.G.	4.95d.
F. G. " "	5.10d.
Fine " "	5.25d.
Good Scinde M.G.	4.05d.
F. G. " "	4.20d.
Fine " "	4.36d.

London, Aug. 7th

M. G. Bengal Good	4.05 d
" " Fully Good	4 20 d
" " Fine	4.35 d.
No. 1 Oomra Good	4.50 d.
" " Fully Good	4.65 d.
" " Fine	4 80 d
M. G. Oomra No. 1 Good	4.55 d
" " Fine	4 85 d.
" Broach Good	4.95 d
" " Fully Good	5.10 d.
" " Fine	5 25 d.
" Scinde Good	4.05d.
" " Fully Good	4 20d
" " Fine	4 3 d

MANCHESTER MARKET.

London, Aug. 6th.

Tone of Cloths:—Indian and China demand is slow.
Tone of Yarns:—dull but steady.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 6th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	3,000
" Exports to Great Britain " to Continent	5,000
Futures at New York Oct.	9.43
Previous closing price	9.42
Futures at New York Jan.	9.84
Previous closing price	9.82
Spot Cotton at New York	9.40
Previous price	9.40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8.82
Previous price	8.69
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.28
Previous price	9.27
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	9.67
Previous price	9.66
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.76.25
Silver Commercial Bars	47⅛

Bales.

Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	25,000
" Exports to Great Britain " " to France and Continent	47,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports. ..	717,000
" " at Interior Ports ..	433,000

New York, Aug. 7th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	2,000
" Exports to Great Britain " to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York Oct.	9.50
Previous closing price	9.43
Futures at New York Jan.	9.92
Previous closing price	9.84
Spot Cotton at New York	9.40
Previous price	9.40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8.82
Previous price	8.82
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.30
Previous price	9.28
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	9.71
Previous price	9.67
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.75⅝
Silver Commercial Bars	47⅛

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 6th.

Bar Silver Spot	22 7/16
Closing Tone of silver:—Steady	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1915.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4½
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	4½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅛
" " " " 6 " ..	5⅞
Bar Gold (per oz.)	4
Interest day to day loans	½
" 7 day market loans	5

London, Aug. 7th.

Bar Silver Spot	22 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4⅞
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	4½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅛
" " " " 6 " ..	5⅞
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4½

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 6th.

3½ % 1925-1928	£ 92½
4½ % 1925-1945	£ 98½
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	26.95

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Aug. 6 th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta September-November	19/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September-November	19/10½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta September-November	22
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. September-November	22/1½
Linseed Calcutta Augt.-Sept.	5¼

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, sellers,	56/9
Tone Steady.	
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. sellers.	56/9
Tone Steady.	
Choice Whillte Karachi, per 492 lbs. I.F. sellers,	56/6
Tone Steady.	
F. A. Q Karachi, per 492lb a.d C.I.F sellers.	56/1½
Tone Steady.	
Wheat White Bombay	57/3
Wheat Club No. 2 sellers	56½

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe 60lbs. Nominal.
Barletta Russo 62½lbs.—Nominal

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal.
Victorian. Nominal.
New South Wales. Nominal.
Karachi Barley Buyers Aug.-Sept. 37

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gusserat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-August Sellers 56
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship July-August Sellers 50/9
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship August-Sept. Sellers 55/9
Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. 51/3

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) August-September seller 51

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Augt.-Sept. Hull Sellers £8-13-9

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£71¾
Copper Braziers	£100
Yellow Metal	13
English best selected Copper	84
Tin Plates I.C Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	19
Hard Spelter	50

FREIGHT.

Coals:— Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value 25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber August-September	2/1¾
Ceylon Rubber September-October	2/4½

London, Aug. 5th.

WHEAT

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, July sellers	56/9
Tone.—Firm.	
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C I F. July Sellers	56/6
Tone:—Firm.	
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July Sellers	56/6
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July Sellers	56/1½
Wheat Choice White Bombay. July sellers	57/3
Wheat Bombay Club No. 2 July sellers	56½
Karachi Barley Aug./Sept. Paid.	37 3

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal.
Victorian Nominal.
New South Wales Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. July-Aug. sellers 56
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. July-Aug. sellers. 50/9
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. August-Sept. Sellers. 55/6
Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. 51/3

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Aug./Sept. sellers 51

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) August-Sept. Hull sellers £8-13-9

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£71¼
Copper Braziers	£100
Yellow Metal	13
Tin Plates C.I.F Coke 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. I.C.F. Sizes Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£19-0-0
English best selected Copper	84
Hard Spelter	65

RUBBER.

Para Rubber August-Sept. value	2/4½
Ceylon Rubber Sept.-Oct. value	2/4½

BOMBAY MARKETES.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 7.

The market to-day ruled steady with new Broach at 243½. Some business has been done in the bazaar but the volume of business done has been small.

There is a moderate demand for Ready Cotton.

We quote:—
Fine Bengal, Sept. 168.
Fine Akola, Sept. 200.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach, April 143½.
Fully Good Bengal, January 186.
Fine Khamgaum Akola January 213.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS., MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach			243½	Apr. 25'16
M. G. "			..	..
M. G. Bengals (Ry terms)	191	186	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms).		..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ry terms).		..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh		..	..	..
M. G. Amaolia		..	..	..
H. G. Bhagalkote		..	..	..
H. G. Bijapur		..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..		..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..		..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore		..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal		..	..	..
M. G. Dhanangaum, Puljam ..		..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee (description)		..	..	..
M G Akola, Khgm., Fair staple	199/0	..	..	25-2-1915
Saw Ginned Dharwar			215	Do.
H. G. Westerns			182	Do.
M. G. Westerns			189	Do.
M. G. Miraj			216	Do.
M. G. Compta			212	Do.
M. G. Bengals 168		..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola Kgm.. .. 211/2		..	..	Jan. 26'16

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 6th August, 1915.—

Cotton	2,204	Bales
Wheat	9,670	owts.
Linseed	3,121	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ...	5,745	"
Ginjellyseed	678	"
Groundnuts	5,128	"
Castorseed	7,152	"
Rice	800	"
Myrabollams	1,582	"
Cottonseed	19,189	"
Mowrseed	496	"
Gram	712	"
Joowar	2,795	"
Maize	98	"
Barley	3,657	"

STOCKS OF COTTON.

Stock of cotton on 1st September 1914	650,000	
Receipts from 1st September to 5th August	2,608,896	
	3,258 898	
Shipments do.	1,744,353	
	1,514,545	
Afloat	12 172	
	1,502,373	

Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-country by Rail 1st Sept to date ... 815,000

Stock of cotton in all hands 687,373

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 p.c. ..... Rs. 6-12, R.D. per cwt.
White Delhi Sept. ..... Rs. 6-13-6 R.D. per cwt.

Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-8, B.T. per cwt
Forward Sept. ..... Rs. 8-5-6, R.D. per cwt

Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 6-12-6, R.D. per cwt
Brown Etawah ... Rs. 6-13-6, R.D. per cwt
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 7-4, B.T. per cwt
Yellow Gujarat ..... Rs. 8-2 R.D. per cwt

Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-11, R.D. per cwt

Groundnuts.
Bold Rs. 37, B.T. per candy

Mowraseed.
Rs. 4, R.D. per cwt

Castorseed.
Ready. ..... Rs. 6-10-6, R.D. per cwt

Cottonseed.
Rs. 23, B.T. per candy

Teelseed.
Bold White 85 p.c. Rs. 44 B.T. per candy

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 27-32d.
T T. Forward	1s. 3 7/8d. Sept

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 3-16d. Sept
Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs 3 m-s do.	nominal
60 d-s Hong-Kong	130½
Do. Shanghai	166
60 d-s Yokohama	151¼

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-13-6
Australian Do.	24-5-6
Bombay Do.	24-1-6
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0.
English Dragons	15-1-6
Silver ex-duty, Ready	58-3-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 7.

The Cotton Mill Shares stood dull and flat to-day with a very meagre business passing. Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares kept firm.

In Mill shares for September delivery Davids closed at Rs. 537½, Fazulbhai at Rs. 377½, Standards at Rs. 905 and Madhavji at Rs. 1,105.

Finlays declined to Rs. 242½.
Simplex were placed at Rs. 285.
Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 190.
Crescent at Rs. 87½.
Central stood steady at Rs. 1,805 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1 400.
Bombay Burma Trading shares changed hands at Rs. 882½.
Bombay Electric Tramway Ordinary shares kept in demand at Rs. 230.
In Ry. shares Sialkot Narowals declined to Rs. 51 Ahmedabad Dholkas at Rs. 121 c d. and Sind Lights to Rs. 165.
Bank of Bombay shares moved up to Rs. 1,565 x. d.
New Moffusil Press Co. shares were quoted at Rs. 782½.
Tata Iron and Steel shares kept unchanged at Rs. 105½ and Deferred at Rs. 206.
Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 1,067½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent G. P. Notes stood stationary at Rs. 89.
Small clean pieces were quoted at Rs. 90.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 98.

EXPORTS OF BURMA RICE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

RANGOON, Aug. 8.

Exports of rice from Burma in the seven months ending 31st July totalled 1960 thousand tons, leaving available for export 540 thousand tons. The Government's estimate of the total rice crop, was two and half millions. Last year up to July, the exports were greater by 149 thousand tons, and in the remainder of the year the actual exports were 50 thousand tons, more than the estimated balance available this year, the total actual shipments in 1914 being 2,698 thousand tons.

Rangoon's share of the business was 1,475 thousand tons, this year, which was 68 thousand better than last year. Since January this year, Rangoon has exported 309 thousand tons, to Europe, 836 thousand to India 273 thousand to the Straits and the Far East and the balance of 57 thousand to America.

WEEK'S CROP REPORTS

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

The crop telegrams for the week ending the 31st July show good prospects for khariff crop in all provinces except the Punjab. No anxiety is however felt for the province as the monsoon has extended into the Punjab.

The following is the report for the week from the Punjab Government:—Light Rain fell in many districts. In parts of the submontane and north-western tracts the fall was moderate. It was beneficial for standing crops but was generally insufficient for unirrigated sowings. More rain is badly wanted. Sowings of autumn crops continue and are generally below normal on irrigated and much restricted on unirrigated areas. The condition of the standing irrigated crops is good in the south-west and average elsewhere. Unirrigated crops are poor owing to insufficient rain. Cattle healthy, and fodder and water for drinking and irrigation are generally insufficient. The prices are rising and generally range between warning and scarcity rates or are above scarcity rates. The price of wheat is as follows:—Ambala 9, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Lyllpur 9½ and Ferozepore 9½ seers per rupee.

Bombay and Madras report good and beneficial rains. In Bengal the total number of persons on gratuitous relief totalled 23,344 for the week. In Assam the transplanting of winter rice and harvesting of autumn rice and jute are in progress.

Too much trouble to take disagreeable medicines. Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth. Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results. D 3

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LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

THE WAR AND A CONTRACT FOR FREIGHT.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

KARL ETTLINGER AND ANOTHER v. CHHUGONDAS AND CO.

This was a suit to recover from the defendants Rs. 7,937 as damages for the breach of a contract in writing dated 24th July 1914 whereby the defendants agreed to provide freight for September shipment for one thousand tons of manganese from Bombay to Antwerp at 11s. 6d. per ton.

Mr. Weldon and Mr. Campbell appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Desai and Mr. Jinnah appeared for the defendants.

THE JUDGMENT.

After hearing evidence and arguments of Counsel his Lordship delivered judgment on Saturday in the course of which he said:—

The plaintiffs Ettlinger & Co., a firm of naturalised Germans, doing business in London made a contract on the 24th of July 1914, with the defendant firm, through their London agent Smith by which the defendants agreed to supply the plaintiff firm with 1,000 tons freight at 11s. 6d. per ton the material to be carried being manganese from the port of Bombay for Antwerp, the shipment to be in September. On the 7th of September 1914 the defendants telegraphed to the plaintiffs that owing to "force majeure" the contract was cancelled. The plaintiffs refused to accept the cancellation and hold the defendants to account for damages.

It is contended on behalf of the defendants that they are absolved from the performance of the contract on three grounds:—(1) That the export of manganese from India was prohibited by the Government of India notification of the 5th of August, 1914, published in Bombay on the 17th of August 1914, (2) that the performance of the contract became impossible as no freight was procurable during the months of September from Bombay to Antwerp, (3) that it was an implied condition and of the essence of the contract, understood by both parties to be so that there should be freight available from Bombay to Antwerp. With the assistance of learned counsel on both sides I have been able to take a fairly comprehensive survey of this field of law, brought up to date in the recent work of Mr. Trotter.

The question which I have to answer is really a question of comparative simplicity, whether any act which the defendant firm undertook to do under the contract of the 24th of July became impossible before the month of September, or at any rate before the repudiation of the contract by the defendants on the 7th of September; and (2) whether any act which the defendants agreed to do under that contract became without any fault on the defendants' part unlawful before the time of performance.

THE LAW OF CONTRACT.

In dealing with the question of impossibility it has been difficult to keep out of sight the many refined distinctions and definitions drawn by some of our greatest English Judges in decisions through which the law of England has been slowly built up and developed. But what is interesting and to be noted, as the great distinction originally existing between the English law and the Indian law as laid down in the Contract Act, is, that in the former, from the time of the case of "Paradine v. Janes Aleyn p. 26," decided in the year 1647 until modifications and enlargements introduced in the second part of the nineteenth century, no attention whatever appears to have been paid by the English courts to the impossibility or otherwise of the performance of obligations voluntarily undertaken. The only distinction originally to be found is between obligations imposed on parties by law and obligations imposed upon them by their own voluntary acts. In the former case the obligation was dissolved if the performance of the acts became impossible, but in the latter case not so. Thus confined rigidly within very narrow limits and governed by a single strict principle of English law, the law appears to me to have been intelligible and consistent whatever may be thought of its reasonableness, up to such time when certain wide extensions and developments were given to it by the introduction of the numerous considerations which, notwithstanding the ingenuity of the courts to apply them do not appear to me to have succeeded in establishing any clear cut and definite principle distinct from that which had theretofore been the law of the country.

IMPOSSIBILITY NOT AN EXCUSE.

Thus in the case of Taylor v. Caldwell, L. R. 4 Q. B. 180, we first came in sight of what no doubt underlies section 56 of the Contract Act. But the reasoning upon which that decision is based might, for all that I can see to the contrary, have been first as well and logically applied in all the earlier cases in which, as I have said "impossibility" was never allowed as an excuse for non-performance of an absolute contract. The very much later and more settled extensions given to the gradually developing doctrine in the group of cases called the Coronation Cases still appear to me to require very critical examination and to leave the law in England open in a large measure to the application by judges of what they may consider in the circumstances of each case to be its own justice.

In dealing with a case of this kind I prefer, to keep, as closely as I can, to the language of the Statute Law in the first place, and having exhausted its application, then and then only if necessary to turn to a consideration of other materials which might possibly be introduced, but in a different way, and for altogether different purposes, as a means of adjusting the rights of the parties in reference to particular contractual relations, rather than as an absolute ground of avoiding the whole contract.

TERMS OF THE CONTRACT AT ISSUE.

Turning then to the terms of the contract with which I have to deal I have first to observe that it appears to incorporate by reference in the original contract, a bill of lading which is Ex. 8 in this case on certain terms of which the plaintiffs rely. That the bill of lading appears to be in common form and excepts the usual perils of the sea, pirates, robbers, princes and the like, and expressly contemplates the existence of a state of war. Now on the happening of any of these unforeseen contingencies after the goods had been accepted and the bill of lading signed, the master is thereupon authorised to abandoned the destined port of its embarkation and deliver the goods at the nearest safe port. And the contention of the plaintiffs has been that the conditions laid down in this bill of lading must be extended to and made to cover the original contract so that should it have been found impossible to obtain freight from Bombay to Antwerp in the month of September, the defendants were still bound to obtain freights for the plaintiffs to the nearest safe port. I cannot accede to that interpretation of the contract and bill of lading. I think it could easily be pushed to absurdity.

The bill of lading has nothing to do with the events or conditions before the goods are received on board. I do not think that the legal rights of parties are in any way affected or modified by the addition of the bill of lading or its incorporation, if it has been incorporated by reference in the original contract.

I am then to see whether this contract, when it was made, became unlawful through any fault of the plaintiffs or the defendants. The object of the contract to use the language of S. 23, was the shipment of 1,000 tons of manganese ore to Antwerp. On the 7th August 1914, three days after the war had broken out between his Brittanic Majesty and the German-Austrian Empire, the Government of India proclamation was duly published in Bombay under the Sea Customs Act, prohibiting the export from India of various articles. Amongst other things the export of ammunition and explosives, and all materials used in the manufacture thereof was prohibited. Now it cannot be denied that manganese is a substance which is used in the manufacture of ammunition. It is true that no evidence has been led in the Court to prove that fact, and it is not a fact of which, I suppose, a Court can take judicial notice. But were that the only answer, I do not think I should be disposed to give much weight to the technicality.

QUESTION OF SPECIFICATION.

The plaintiffs have a better answer under the Sea Customs Act, the Government is only empowered to prohibit the exports of specified articles or things, and I take that to mean that the specification must be exact and nominating. It will not do perhaps, to lump a thousand commodities "ejusdem generis" under a vague description. This difficulty was doubtless felt by the Government, since a later notification of the 17th of October was afterwards issued in supersession of the Notification of the 5th August and there we find the export of manganese specifically prohibited. It is also in evidence here that whereas it was the intention of the Government to prohibit the export of manganese that had not been actually done by the Notification, for the official returns of the Chamber of Commerce show that considerable quantity of manganese was exported in August and September. Had the Notification of the 5th August specifically mentioned manganese, and prohibited its export, then I should have entertained no doubt but that the contract between the plaintiffs and the defendant had because unlawful. The terms of the contract are quite explicit. Since the Notifications of August and October took the forms they did, I think that the plaintiffs are right in contending that at all times material to this contract the defendants might have performed their part of it without contravening any law in being able to avoid it under S. 56 of the Contract Act as having been made unlawful after he had entered upon it.

NORMAL FREIGHT CONDITIONS.

The third ground I may dismiss in a few words. It does not appear to me that there is any recognized doctrine of law which goes the length the defendants would wish to press their contention. No doubt it would ordinarily be the understanding of parties, particularly those engaged in buying and selling freight, that ships should be available. But unless all mercantile marine in the world had disappeared, we must suppose that ships were available, and what is really meant by the defendants is that it was implicitly agreed upon by the parties that normal freight conditions should continue. No Court has ever read, so far as I know, such an implication into any contract. It could not I think even be said that any Court has yet held that contracts made in times of peace necessarily complied the continuance of peace, unless the outbreak of war and its attendant conditions made the performance of the contract impossible or destroyed the subject matter of it. I have nothing of that kind to deal with me.

WAS FULFILMENT OF CONTRACT IMPOSSIBLE.

This brings me to the main ground of defence, the second viz. whether the fulfilment of this contract became impossible in the month of September. It appears to me that it hardly lies in the mouth of the defendant who repudiated that contract as early as the 7th of September, to contend that he was justified in doing so because he had no anticipation that it had, then, become finally impossible for him to do what he had contracted to do. It is to be remembered that the breaking of this contract was on the 7th September when the defendant telegraphed to his agent in London that he had cancelled the contract. Doubtless he had made inquiries for freights from Bombay to Antwerp, and had received uniform replies that no freights were procurable. He says that he had even offered as high as 17s. 6d. per ton, still there were no offers. But before the contract can be allowed to be broken on the ground that the acts to be done have become impossible, the courts must be very sure that they are physically impossible. What was called "legal" impossibility really belongs to the other part of s. 56, and, I think I have said enough upon that head. But physical impossibility must so much further than mere difficulty on the need to pay exhorbitant prices. I suppose it can hardly be denied that ships might have been procured throughout the month of September to carry frieght to Antwerp if a sufficiently high price had been offered, or to put it at the highest, I suppose a ship could have been bought and despatched to Antwerp in the month of September. It should be borne in mind that no restraint of prices prevented sea communication with Antwerp throughout the whole month of September. Although war conditions prevailed on land and by sea, the commerce of the sea under the English Flag had not then been and never has since been, interrupted. No blockade of the port of Antwerp had then, or has ever since, unless now we can consider it blockaded by the Allies, been established. But doubtless after the town had fallen into the hands of the Germans it would have been insanity to despatch British ships and British cargo to it. But who could have foreseen in the month of September that Antwerp would be captured by the Germans on the 9th October and how can it be said that on the 7th of September it had become a physical impossibility to obtain freight, no matter what price was offered for it, from Bombay to Antwerp? What really happened was that freights rushed at, and for that probably it would have been commercially impossible for the defendants to procure freight of a thousand tons of manganese from Bombay to Antwerp at any time during the month of September. Upon all grounds of common sense and reason the defendant might well be exonerated from having played the plaintiffs false or in way treated them unfairly. It only needs to read the correspondence to understand the true nature of this litigation.

The plaintiffs receiving the defendants' telegram on the 7th of August immediately consult their solicitors, and are told that from a legal point of view they are in a very strong position and that having regard to the manner in which freights were going up everywhere they had only to insist for the performance of the contract to obtain a very handsome sum from the defendants. I have not the least doubt in my own mind that the plaintiffs had not the slightest intention or desire to ship this thousand tons of manganese to Antwerp in September, and I doubt very much, had the defendants been a little discreet and held their hands, whether the plaintiffs themselves would not have been the first to suggest the cancellation of the contract. Notwithstanding what has been suggested here on their behalf, it appears to me that the whole suit has been a very clever dodge in order to make an inflated claim for damages, against the defendants whereas in fact the plaintiffs probably, I speak merely upon the case as far as it has gone, have not suffered any damage whatever, and never thought after the war broke out of sending their manganese to Antwerp. Technically, however, such evidence as has been led before me shows that they had 17,000 tons of manganese in Bombay, and therefore had the defendants offered them a thousand tons freight to Antwerp in September, they were in a position to load the stuff.

"THE LAW IS THE LAW."

It is not that the plaintiffs' had really suffered any loss through manganese not being shipped to Antwerp, but that because there has been a technical breach of the contract on the defendants' part they see their way by claiming differences with a view to pocketing between £500 and 600 that this litigation has been pressed as it is. Still the law is the law and I have little to do with motives of those who are cunning enough and well-advised enough to take advantage of it. I cannot doubt but that there has been a technical breach of the contract in this case, and that the defendants are not justified by section 56 of the Contract Act. Neither do I doubt that the plaintiffs had not really sustained any damages, and the difficulty now would be to fix the measure of damages, and determine upon an application made at an earlier stage of this suit whether a commission should or should not issue to England to take evidence on thic question.

After hearing counsel his Lordship ruled that a Commission to England to ascertain the damages suffered by the plaintiff was unnecessary. His Lordship ordered the suit to be put on the board after three weeks for hearing evidence on the question of damages.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs:—Crawford, Brown & Co.

Solicitors for the Defendants:—Payne & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 9TH OF AUGUST.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

8-15—655-12.—Bhaishanker K & G, Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Prof Tribhowandas K Gujjar and ors, Merwanji K & Co, Tyabji D & Co, Payne and Co.

In Re Ins 28-15 D act No. 576.1.—Little and Co, Mahomed Haji Essack Elias v. Shaik Abdul Rehman bin Shaik Abdul Aziz El.Ebrahim, Payne and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Consent Decree.

380.14.—Ard H D & Co, Mahomed Hassan Shaikh: Ahmed Makba & ors, v. Raghunath Atmaram Sawant, & ors, Mans H M & Co, Mulji & Tha. Motichand & D.

519-13.—Edg G W & Co, Ranchordas Gordhandas Kanakia v. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt, & anr, Manch & N, Daph F & D.

796-14.—Mulji & Tha, Bachoo Harkissondas v. Ranchordas Gordhandas & anr, Edg G W & Co.

For Further directions and Costs on Comr's Report.

576-13.—Captain & V, Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam, v. Bai Hirabai, Khmed L & M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

108.15.—Mulla & M, Khatizabai v. Haji Mahomed Azamtoollakhan, Captain & V.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Special Comr's Report.

1308-12.—Mulla & M, Peran Hasan v. Gulam Mahomed Shamahomed Patell, and Ard H D & Co.

Testamentary Suit.

1-15.—Mirza M & M, Bai Ratanbai, widow v. Hasanally Adamji & anr, Patell & Ez, Tyabji D & Co.

Long Causes.

792-14.—Kanga & S, Samuel Theophilno Bartlett, Barfoot, v. The Bombay and Persia Steam Navign Co, Ltd, Crawford B & Co.

1437-14.—Purananand & Co, Ratilal Tribhowandas v. Bapuji Vithooji, & ors, Kanga & S.

1012-14.—D. J Mantri, Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardhan Mantri & ors, v. Manecksji Rustomji Sethna & anr, Edg G W & Co, For Postponement.

1460-14.—Mehta D & L, Kuppa Dolla & Co, a firm, v. Haji Goolam Hoosein Esmail Mamca. Ard H D & Co.

985-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Ganeshdas Guru Raghuvirdas & anr, v. Canji Kheraj, Smetham B & Co.

404-13.—Madhowji K & Ch, Madanlal Umedram v. Trimbacklal Umedram & ors, Amin & Desai.

1118-14.—Jamsetji R & D, Messrs Lakhmidas Vallabhdas, a firm, v. Gosavi Arjunpuri Rampusi, & ors, Pandia & Co.

546-14.—Payne & Co, Shanker Chimnaji v. Vishwanath Keshev Salveker & anr, Manch & N, Matu J & M.

357-92.—Matu J & M, Alli Mahomed Gulam Hoosein Sumar & anr, v. Cassambhai Gulamhusein Hiralal & Co, (for a pauper).

1002-11.—Hiralal & Co, (for a pauper), Cassam Gulam Hoosein v. Fazal Jaffer and ors, Matu J & M.

130.13.—Captain & V, Virbai, widow, v. Kanji Jadhowji, Manchershaw & N.

1217-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd, in Liqn, v. Krishna Subramany Ayar & anr, Edg G W & Co, In Person.

998-14.—Craw B & Co, The Bombay Company, Ltd, v. Dada Miya Kandwani, Sabnis & G.

1355-14.—Ragh N & Co, Bai Girjabai, widow, v. Ramchandra Chintaman Panpatkar, & anr, Moti & D, Khand L & M.

1132.14.—Purnanand & Co, Jamnadas Morarji v. Bhagwandas Harjiwan & anr, Daphtary F & D.

488-14.—Amin & D, Bhawanichankar Mohanlal and anr, v. Gerjashankar Dharnidhar, Surajmal & Co.

318-14.—Crawford & Co, Khatizabha v. Ebrahim Mahomed Bham & ors, Cap & V, Dhanjisha & B.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 55.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1319-14—Manchershaw and N, (for a pauper), Bai Jemubai widow v Bai Monghibai widow, Pandia and Co, For postponement.

S C 1209-14.—Pandia & Co, Bai Monghi, v. Meghji Mulji, Payne & Co.

478.10.—Vachha & Co, Ismail Haji Allarakhia & anr, v. Mohsin Miya & ors, Jeh S M & H, Moti & D, Part Heard, 7-10-12.

235.14.—Mulji & Tha, M J Joomabhai & Co, a firm, v. Jatashankar Manishankar Rawal & anr, Dubash & Co.

1395-14.—Ard H D & Co, Jagmohandas Dewji v. Dewji Lowji & ors, Bh B & G, Jeh M & S, C P D'Cunha.

Port of Bombay, Little & Co.

136-13.—In Person, Lakhmidas Pragji & Co, a firm, v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little & Co.

559-14.—Ragh N & Co, Pestonji Cawasji Mehta v. Rastamji Muncherji

561-14.—Payne & Co, Shankar Chemnaji v. Ramchandra Balaram, Matu J & M.

570-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Poonamchand Tulsiram v. Nemchand Dayabhai, Jamsetji R & D.

524.14.—Matu J & M, The National Financing and Commission Corpn, Ltd, v. Ganesh Raghunath Kurkarni and anr, Nanu H & Co.

1499-14.—Vachha & Co, Haji Ahmed Haji Hassain Dada v. Surajmal Bhagubhai Mehta, Surajmal & Co.

528-14.—Ard H D & Co, Rharshedbai, widow, v. Shirinbai, widow and anr, Matu J & M, Ard H D & Co, Jeh G & B.

726-14.—Madh K & Ch, Basil N Lang v. Rustonsey Pragji, Payne & Co.

1227-14.—Mehta D & L, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Narandas Primji, Jehangir S M & H.

1374-14.—Rustomji & G, Amarchand Gulabchand, a firm, v. Kamrudin Allibhai & ors, Metubhai J & M.

32-15.—Little & Co, Ramji Ruttanji v. Vajerant Devchand & anr, Manecklal & Co.

829-14.—Ard H D & Co, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Ayoob Haji Jaffer & ors, Jamsetji R & D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suits for disposal in Chambers.

275-15.—Rustomji & G, Ramchand Govindram v. Raikhusroo Bejoreji Kapadia and anr.

684-15.—Jeh S M & H, Vithaldas Narandas Kothore v. Purshotam Padamsey Kakoo & ors.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

335-14.—Mulji and Th, Nanabhai Muncharam & ors, v. Bai Ruxmani, widow and ors, Hiralal and Co, Mulji and Th, Tyabji D & Co, Jamshedji R and D. Part Head.

26.14.—Ard H D & Co, The Central India Spg & Wg Mfg Co, Ld, v. The Madhowji Dharamsey Mafg Co, Ltd, Little & Co, Part Heard, 19-1-15.

1371-14.—Mer K & Co, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas v. The Advocate-General of Bombay & ors, Little & Co, Mer K & Co.

Short Causes.

613-15.—Malvi H M & R, Hookkamchand Sarupchand v. Messrs Netanand Oomanand a firm, Surajmal & Co, fr 6-7-15.

668-15.—Patell & Ez, Mathuradas Jishanmal v. Jamnadas Chhotalal, Jeh S M & H, fr 20-7-15.

751-15.—Vachha & Co, Kermgji Bhudaji & & Co, a firm, v. Jafferalli Fazulbhai Gulamhusein, Patell & Ez, fr 27-7-15.

484-15.—Mulji & Tha, Bhimaji, Motiji & Co, a firm, v. Shankarlal Gulabchand & ors, Amin & D. Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

709-14.—Motichand & D, Ranchordas Haridas & anr, v. Hooseinbai, widow and ors, Patell and Ez.

1358-14.—Bhimji & Co, Abdoollabhoy Dawoodbhoy and anr, v. The Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills, Co, Ld, Payne and Co.

594-14.—Little & Co, Hirabai v. Vurujdas Rowji & ors, Mulla & M, Tyabji D & Co.

1398-14.—Payne & Co, Goverdhandas Ratansi, a firm, v. Piarylal Kishorilal a firm, Amin & D.

59-15.—Mulla & M, Usman Hoosein v. Haji Tar Mahomed Haji Adam, Payne and Co.

493-14.—Payne & Co, The Official Assignee v. Abdrally Kikabhoy, Little & Co.

1039-14.—Mehta D & L, Sham Korebai, widow v. Pranjiwandas Kalidas & ors, Bhai K & G.

221-14.—Daph F & D, Haridas Naranji and anr, v. Khimji Purshotam & ors, Little & Co.

250-13.—Khanderao L & M, Ramkrishna Raghunath Desai and anr, v. Pur-

A FALSE CASE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which J. Benjamin, a ticket examiner in the B. B. and C. I. Railway had taken out a summons against Mr. D. B. Eliza, on a charge of assault. Mr. Talcherker, barrister, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. P. Godinho defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that on the night of the 17th July last on his return home from work, the accused who lived in the neighbourhood, abused him and used threatening language towards him. The accused had also previously insulted and intimidated him.

The accused pleaded not guilty, stating the complainant had brought a false charge against him.

The Magistrate held that it was a false case.

Mr. Godinho said the accused was prepared to prove an alibi.

The complainant then gave a written expression of regret at having brought the case and for having dragged the complainant into the Court.

The Magistrate held it was a false case and discharged the accused. He warned the complainant against bringing such charges again.

DACOITIES IN FARIDKOT STATE.

REWARDS OFFERED FOR ARREST OF CULPRITS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 6.

The Faridkot Durbar has issued particulars of three dacoites, the first of which entailed loss of property worth Rs. 14,000, the second included the murder of a person robbed of over Rs. 1,000 and the third also included a murder charge, the owner of Rs. 4,000 worth of property being killed by one of the dacoits, whilst the rest decamped with the spoil. The Political Agent offers a reward of Rs. 1,000 for information leading to capture and Rs. 1,000 for the person capturing the dacoits. If the person attempting the capture be killed, his heirs will be free of land revenue for life.

MURDER OF A "SOWAR."

JUDGE DISAGREES WITH JURY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

The case in which Hasmat Ali, Moochi, attached to the 17th Cavalry stationed at Ballygunge, was charged with having murdered Sowar Mirzaman of the same regiment by cutting his neck on account of a quarrel regarding money under circumstances already reported, was concluded today before the Sessions Judge of Alipore.

The Jury found the accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, they being of opinion that the offence was committed under sudden and grave provocation.

The Session Judge disagreeing with the Jury referred the case to the High Court.

EAST INDIES STATION NAVAL FUND.

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 34,439-3-3; Maharajah of Balrampur, (9th contrb.), Rs. 1,000; One who takes an interest in the Navy (Karachi), Rs. 1,001; The Voluntary Aid association at Akola, Rs. 500; Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd., Karachi, Rs 150; The Hall Line Lt. Karachi, Rs. 150; The City Line Ltd. Karachi, Rs. 150; Commander Farewell R. I. M., Rs. 100; The Coonoor Ladies' War Fund, Rs. 100; The Women's Branch of the Bombay Presey. War and Relief Fund, Rs. 50; Lady Scott, Rs. 40; Sale of Post Cards, of Miss D. J. M. Cursetjee, Rs 20; Anonymous, Rs. 17-8; Major G. A. F. Sanders, Rs. 10; Sundries, Rs. 7-2; Total Rs. 37,735-1-3.

Gifts have been received from Mrs. Channer, Mrs. Perrie, Annonymous, A well wisher of the Naval Fund, Mrs. P. Morris, the Byculla Club, Mr. J. Napier of Poona, Mr. J. P. Malim of Mangalore, the Ratnagiri Club, Orai Club, U.P., Kotagiri Club, Mrs. F. Masters, Fategarh Club, Mrs. Ahmed Hussain, Kaira Club, The girls of the Cathedral Girls' School, the Gymkhana Club, Moulmein.

The Mysore State Scholar C. Seetharamarao, B.Sc., receipient of a scholarship valued Rs. 200 per annum will go to Japan and America to study paper manufacturing. The scholarship is for two years.

RETURN OF THE E II.

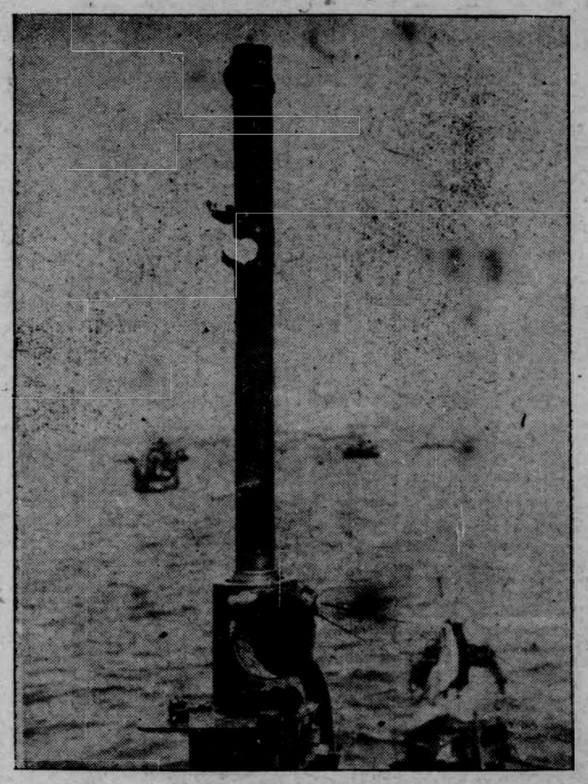

Photo by "Central News."

Hole in the periscope of the E II after her great exploit in the Sea of Marmora.

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BY

K. J. RUSTOMJI, Bar-at-Law, Honorsman of the Council of Legal Education

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RACING AT POONA.

A MOIST AFTERNOON.

EXCELLENT SPORT.

AN UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 7.

After a week of almost continuous rain, the weather broke last Saturday morning at Poona, and the more settled appearance generally indicated that we were to have a nice dry cool afternoon to discuss the racing at the Second Extra Meeting. A big crowd gathered at the course in anticipation, but to everyone's consternation a huge cloud-bank blew up from the south-west at about 3 p.m., and unloaded itself, clearing off as the time drew near to start the proceedings. Fortunately the disagreeable incident in no way served to mar the sport, and beyond the slight discomfort of a damp enclosure and a more holding track, the racing was excellent. His Excellency the Governor and a small party, H. H. The Kour Sahib, and a number of Mysore notabilities were present throughout the proceedings.

I am glad to note that Mr. O'Gorman the starter seems to have discarded for good the absurdity of trying to get his field despatched from a standing start, and his method of walking the lot up in a line cannot be too highly commended. In fact it is the only rational method to employ to ensure a fair start. Long exasperating delays, endeavouring to reduce fractious animals to the tranquil immobility of a nursery rocking-horse, are dispensed with, and it is to be hoped we have seen the last of an impossible and unnecessary *modus operandi*, now that Mr. O'Gorman's innovation is proving so efficacious. An unfortunate accident occurred at the start for the second division of the Sungam Plate, when Southall, who was riding Alman, got hung up in the tapes to such an extent, it is feared his leg was broken before he could extricate himself. I wish him a speedy recovery.

The opening event, a Selling Plate, provided only a small field of five. It was, however, quite an interesting sporting "turn," in as much as, at the weights, a pretty little problem presented itself for solution with regard to the respective chances of King Mac, Victory, and Present. Each one of the trio had passable credentials, and as all three looked extremely well in the paddock, a good deal of speculation was aroused as to the probable issue. King Mac was installed a public favourite on the strength of the good work he had put in on the track. Saleh Dakeel made no secret of his confidence in the ancient Mulberry to pull off the event. And as Present was considered to be the better, battler of the three if the pace was made sufficiently solid for him, he also came in for some support. In this respect King Mac was most obliging, and he rattled along to such a degree he was simply galloped to a standstill by the time the distance post was reached, both Present and Victory simply smothering him in the run home.

The six maiden country breds that walked round preparatory to their rough-up were quite a classy looking lot,—breedy but inclined to be weedy. Claret Cup certainly from my point of view looked the pick of the basket, and is sure to develop into something useful next year. She cannot stay yet and Black Boy's extra year found her weak spot. A a galloper Scindia's black gelding cannot pace with Claret Cup but even the stone advantage could not keep her on her legs for the six furlongs. However, Black Boy won quite convincingly at the finish which is the chief point at present. There appeared to be nothing else in the race worth training.

Tawdry is a fairly big lump of a pony, and on his form at the concluding meeting at Bombay, when he won the Medium Plate in very taking style with 7st. 5lbs. up, I think he was lucky in having been allotted only 7-13: another 10 lbs. would have done him no harm. Arabian Consul made a poor show and does not seem to have improved much since his last Bombay run. Sherali and American spot both ran well, and in their class are likely to be heard of again. Cardiff's big weight anchored him, but Mr. Faras can keep up heart, for his handsome grey is sure to win a bracket, when the track and weight are a little more to his liking.

A heavy shower preceded the Hopeful Plate, and without in the least wishing to depreciate the merits of Mr. Stewart's game little pony Arrow, I am of opinion that his victory in this race was in a great measure attributable to the abnormally heavy going, in which Arrow may be said to be more proficient as a performer than some of the others. At anything like even weights, I think Ajax, Black Hussar, and Ruby Mine are his superiors, and will turn the tables on him when the under-foot conditions are more favourable for racing. Black Hussar did not strike me as being wound up from his appearance, and his backward running confirmed it. I nearly wept aloud for Mr. Heath, he had his glasses glued on Ajax up to the home-turn, when he dropped them with a sigh of relief, murmuring to himself, "Ajax wins." A few seconds later, after the leaders had turned into the straight, and it was obvious Templeman was at work on Ajax to keep him in front, a subdued groan escaped him: "he's beat." The incident recalls another good sport in the late Aga Shamshadin Shah, and another Ajax—a freegoing speedy grey arab which the popular Aga used to own. This Ajax, was at the top of his class, and when in the vein was well-nigh invincible. But if the race could be won he would win it himself, and no amount of coaxing or bustling would induce him to move a yard faster. Aga Shamshadin would have his glasses fixed on "Jimmie" Robinson as the leaders turned into the straight, chanting to himself, "Jimmie's got his toes out—Jimmie's got his toes out" and so on until the post was reached. For a slight depression of "Jimmie's" toes and a forward cant in the seat meant the game was up so far as Ajax was concerned and the Aga to boot. In this respect Mr. Heath's Ajax appears to be somewhat similar to his former namesake, and it does not auger well for his future staying propensities. Mr. Stewart and his trainer Tom Harrison are both to be congratulated on Arrow's unexpected victory, but as said before I look upon it in the nature of a fluke.

The Lingfield Plate will pass into history as a notable event, when it was left to Mr. Goculdass to establish the utility and efficacy of having horses running in identical interests coupled up on the Tote. Mr. Goculdas elected to start three, the handicap being worked out so close, it was apparently not possible to discriminate without a practical test in the race. And—listen to this—the three coupled up returned a dividend of Rs. 65/8 or a shade over 11 to 2 against. I question whether a bookmaker would have offered better than to take Mr. Gouldass's 2 to 1. With such an example before them it is to be hoped that all owners who are in a position to do so, will keep up or even improve on past traditions and oblige by running half a dozen or more if they like for each race. The pleasure of seeing the stable colours up: the excitment of seeing the house-party struggling amongst themselves: for the good of the jockies, the club and the public, it is to be hoped there will be no falling away in plurality of entries, when there is a possibility of getting 5 1/2 to 1 against the combination. So please hurry up and don't let it be said a good thing like this is going to be left to one owner only. Bunty is either far from well or he must have made a terrible fool of himself in this race. He was quite generously treated by the handicapper and was very properly installed a good public favourite in the betting. Impecunious ran well under her light impost up to where Barrett felt inclined to let him rip until he asserted himself on Pretty Good Sort, when he came away and won comfortably. An objection was lodged by the owner of Impecunious for something or other, which was promptly over-ruled. Young Harrison, I imagine, thought he was winning easily and he must have got a shock when Pretty Good Sort came pounding up past the distance and blew the candle out.

I have heard that Mr. Goculdass has added two more English horses to his string in Mac and Royal Ambition. The former a five-fear-old gelding by Uncle Mac from Perdita with a good home record and the latter a four-year-old colt by Eager also with good performances on the other side. A fashionable English jockey has been retained by Mr. R. R. S. and will be here soon. He is, however, such a swell, I am unable to publish his name prior to it having been announced in the fashionable home papers. Our old friend Whalley has accepted Mr. Goculdass's jacket for Calcutta and Bombay.

The following are the results:—

A SELLING PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Maiden Arabs entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000. W. A. raised 3lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's PRESENT, 9-2, Zamil 1
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's VICTORY, 9-2, Hardy ... 2
Mr. Arthur's KING MAC, 9-3, Templeman. 3
Mr. S. A. Wahed's HIGHBORN, 8-7, Buckley. 4

Also Ran:—Paradox 9-3, Kees.

The Race:—Highborn was quickest away but was soon passed by King Mac and Paradox. At the half-mile Paradox fell back and King Mac led by a length followed by Victory. Nearing the bend Present improved and began to close up on the leaders. In the straight King Mac compounded and Victory and Present raced home from the distance, the latter getting the verdict by a length, five lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 46 1/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 51/8. Places Rs. 21/8, 20.

THE MAIDEN C. B. PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winners, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Maiden Country Breds. W. A. reduced 3lbs.

H. H. Maharajah of Gwalior's BLACK BOY, 8-9, Mujeed 1
Mr. L. Kantaraj Urs' CLARET CUP, 7-9, Buckley 2
Raja Sir Ranbir Singh's HOPEFUL, 8-9, Quinn 3
H. H. Yuvaraj of Mysore's TANGO III, 7-9, Native 4

Also Ran:—Coeur de Lion 8-13 Native. Keepsake 8-9 Kaikhosroo.

The Race:—Black Boy was away first, but was steadied and passed by Claret Cup and Hopeful. Turning into the straight Black Boy began to creep up and having the measure of Claret Cup from the distance, won fairly comfortably by 3 lengths, seven lengths 2nd and 3rd, 1/2 length 3rd and 4th.

Time:—1 min. 22 2/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win 36. Places 15/8, 18/8.

THE SUNGAM PLATE. (Division II).—Distance 6 furlongs.

(DIVISION II.)

Winners, Rs. 750; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Yusuff Sheriff's TAWDRY, 7-13, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's SHERALI, 9-3, Pratt ... 2
Mr. Syed Rashid's AMERICAN SPOT, 9-3, Zamil 3
Mr. Shaik Esmail's ABDUL Mujeed, 8-10, Mujeed 4

Also Ran:—Cardiff 9-8, Kaikhosroo; Guldasta 9-5, Hardy; Pharoah 8-9, Templeman; Arabian Consul 8-6, Bowley; Alman 8-3, Southall; (got hung up in the gate); Kassum 7-7, Etul; Jingle 7-7, Etul; Vudhia 7-4, Kamad; Crisis 7-0, Harrison.

The Race:—Sherali and Guldasta led the field to the half-mile, when Abdul took charge followed by American Spot, Pharoah and Cardiff. At the bend Pharoah was done with and Tawdry showed up going well, winning easily by 2 1/2 lengths. From the distance Sherali put in a good run, securing second place by half a length from American Spot, Abdul being half a length further away.

Time:—1 min. 27 4/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 69. Places 20, 20, 22.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winners, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arabs landed on or since 1st July, direct from the country of foaling, which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over. W. A. reduced 5lbs. Penalties—Winners once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 14lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

Mr. J. Stewart's ARROW, 8-4, Bowley ... 1
Mr. Heath's AJAX, 8-4, Templeman ... 2
Messrs. Goculdas and Mathradas' RUBY MINE, 8-6, Barrett 3
Mr. Shaik Mutlag's ACTIVE, 6-1, Kamad ... 4

Also Ran:—Persia 8-13, Hoyt; Messina 8-6, Kaikhosroo; Certainty 7-11, Etul; Chicago 8-6, Hardy; Socrates 8-6, Pratt; Challenger 8-6, Mujeed; Robinson Crusoe 7-11, Pullin; Perim 8-5, Ebrahim; England 7-13, Zamil; Shailan 7-11, Japheth; Black Hussar 7-11 Buckley; Monaco 7-7, Purtoosingh; Providence 6-5, Dhondi.

The Race:—Challenger led followed by Ruby Mine and Ajax; Black Hussar, Arrow, Active and Monaco bunched up close behind. From the three furlongs, Ajax was going well within himself and looked like a winner. A crowded up field negotiated the bend and turned into the straight. Here Templeman was seen to be at work on Ajax, and down the straight a great race ensued, and Arrow excellently handled by Bowley wore down Ajax, winning by a length. The official return gave it as four lengths between 2nd and 3rd; it did not appear to be half this.

Time:—1 min. 44 3—5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 103. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 25-8.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Mr. Goculdass's PRETTY GOOD SORT, 9-3, Barrett 1
Mr. Pitt's IMPECUNIOUS, 6-12, Harrison 2
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's SEIGNEURIE, cd. 7-12, Bowley 3
Mr. Haji Oosman Sait's SOPHOCLES, 7-5, Native 4

Also Ran:—Gipsy's Advice 8-10, Hoyt; Forfeit 8-10, Pullin; Manilla 9-5, Hardy; Madrina 9-5, Templeman; Bunty 9-0, Kaikhosroo; Drill Mistress 8-10 Lynch; Creole 8-3, Buckley; Lord Robert 7-9 Abbas.

The Race:—A straggling start, which apparently was not due to the starter, but disinclination on the part of some of the horses to get away promptly. Creole was badly left. Impecunious led the way from Madrina and Pretty Good Sort. At the bend Madrina began to fall back and Seigneurie moved up. Pretty Good Sort had something to spare at the distance, and when Barrett asked the question she came away nicely and beat Impecunious by a length one length second and third, two lengths third and fourth. The red ball was hoisted to let every one see it had had a fresh coat of paint, and what was supposed to be an objection for a squeeze on the rails was quickly over-ruled.

Time:—1 min. 19 1-5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 65-8. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 25-8.

THE SUNGAM PLATE. (Division I).—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's RED FLAG, cd. 7-8, Buckley 1
Mr. Ahmed Hazemy's INVESTMENT, 8-9, Zamil 2
Genl. Nawabzada O. Khan's ENGINE, 8-8, Bowley 3
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's FLYING MACHINE, 8-6, Native 4

Also Ran:—Alwar 9-8, Kaikhosroo; Lot 9-6, Keess; Saood 8-12, Mujeed; Cyprus 8-11, Pratt; Anaz 8-6, Templeman; Back Bay cd. 8-5, Hardy; Biglig cd. 8-0, Barrett; Triumph 7-10, Kamad; Silver Knight (late Rahee) 7-6, Lynch.

The Race:—Red Flag got nicely away and led from Biglig and Back Bay. At the home turn Investment improved with Engine and Flying Machine close up. A good race from the distance ended in favour of Red Flag by a neck.

Time:—1 min. 27 1-5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 98. Places Rs. 26, Rs. 28-8 and Rs. 38.

THE KARLI PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradass's BEETHOVEN, 8-4, Barrett 1
Messrs. Skelton and Pechey's TENEBREUSE, 7-4, Lynch 2
Genl. Nawabzada O. Khan's NAINAVA, 8-1, Bowley 3
Mr. Abdoola Faras' DURBAN, 8-7, Hardy 4

Also Ran:—Maasal 9-4, Etul; Dhaidan 9-1, Templeman; Minerva 8-6, Kaikhosroo; Wellington 8-4, Hoyt; Abdul Aziz 7-8, Harrison; British King 7-10, Kamad.

The Race:—Dhaidan, Tenebreuse and Maasal were in the van to the turn, and here Beethoven and Nainava joined in the fray. Dhaidan retiring. In the straight Beethoven challenged Tenebreuse and just won by a narrow margin—½—1.

Time:—1 min. 12 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 95. Places Rs. 28, Rs. 42 and Rs. 22.

POONA NUTAN MARATHI VIDYALAYA.

(News Bureau.)

POONA, Aug. 7.

The Hon. Mr. Hill, who is staying at Government House, Poona, as a guest of the Governor, inspected the primary school buildings of the "Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya" on Friday evening. He spent about half an hour on the premises, seeing different parts, and expressed himself delighted to see the completion of the building, the corner-stone of which was laid by him two years ago. He congratulated the managers of the Institution on the progress they were showing.

BANK CLERK'S SUICIDE.

VERDICT AT CORONER'S INQUEST.

Dr. W. Nunan, acting Coroner, concluded on Saturday the adjourned enquiry touching the death of Shamrao Mahadeorao, a clerk in the National Bank of India, whose dead body was found floating in a well behind the Elphinstone High School on Saturday before last. At the last hearing Mr. Kashinath Shamrao Laud, who knew the deceased, had deposed that he was informed that about three weeks ago one Shunker Borker took the deceased to Arab Lane at midnight, where a Mahomedan named Ebrahim met them, accused them of an offence, and forced the deceased to pass a promisory note in his favour for a very large amount. This had been preying on the mind of the deceased.

Inspector Chapman said a case concerning the deceased was made over to him on his return from leave and taking charge of his section on the 2nd instant. He made enquiries in connection with the allegations put forward at the last sitting of the inquest and found that they were to a certain extent true, namely that the deceased had visited that house at Arab Lane for the purposes mentioned by Mr. Laud, and that it was a fact that a promisory note for a sum of money had been passed to the men, named Ebrahim and Shunker. Witness also found that some ornaments had been extorted in a similar manner from another person at the same place by the same men. He had made over the two cases to the subdivisions concerned and he believed the cases were under enquiry. Four accused had been arrested.

A verdict of suicide by drowning was returned.

Mr. V. D. B. Collins, extra Assistant Superintendent Survey of India, who received a commission and was attached to the 2/2nd Gurrkhas, has been killed in action.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

FIRST MEETING: SECOND DAY.

EVENTS AND WINNING HORSES.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

The first Meeting, Second Day, proceeded with a good evening's sport, but the weather was rather oppressive. The attendance was fair. Favourites won in only two events viz Amateur Pony and Horse Races. In the August Hurdle Plate, Dolly Dimle, the favourite did not take part. The race was won by Pilot well backed, second favourite. Others were won by outsiders.

AMATEUR HANDICAP HURDLE PLATE.—1¾ miles over 6 flights.

Mr. Tanner's CARTRIDGE 10-12 Mr. Evans 1
Mr. Butler's ENCORE 9-12 Mr. Roddick ... 2
Mr. Nicoll's RUST 9-7 Northmore 4

Also Ran: Money Down 10-4, Old Sorey 9-3.

Betting: 6 to 4, Cartridge, 7 to 4 Money Down, fours Encore, sixes Rust, 17 Old Storey.

Totes paid Rs. 25 win Rs. 14 and 24 for places. Won by ¾ lengths, 2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time: 2 minutes 55 4/5 secs.

August Hurdle Plate.—1¾ miles over 7 flights.

AUGUST HURDLE PLATE.—1¾ miles over 7 flights.

Mr. Curtis Hayword's PILOT 10-3 Mr. Walker 1
Mr. Butler's SHOLTO 10-6 Mr. Roddick ... 2
Mr. Pugh's DYNEVOR PARK 9-12 Mr. Mecan 3*

Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's FOOTSTEPS FEARLESS 9-7 Mr. Williamson 3*

Also Ran: Master Miller 11-13, Dolly Dimple 10-5, Witch 9-8, Taipoz 9-5, King's Spear 9-0.

Betting: Two's Dolly Dimple, fours Pilot, fives Foosteps Fearless and Sholto, sixes Master Miller, longer prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 59 win, Rs. 17, 20, 28 and 13 places.

Won by ½ length 3 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time: 3 minutes 32⅘ seconds.

*Dead Heat.

AMATEUR HURDLE PLATE.—1¾ miles over 6 flights.

Mr. Walker's SHIFTING SAND 11-0 Owner 1
Mr. Dawson's LARKSPUR 11-7 Mr. Williamson 2
Mr. Evan's MIGHTY ATOM 11-0 Owner 3

Also Ran: Lord Worcestor 11-0, Tallwah 11-0, Speedy Boy 11-7.

Betting: 5 to 2 on Shifting, Sand, fours Mighty Atom, sixes Larkspur, longer price the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 16 win, Rs. 11 places.

Won by 3 lengths 10 lengths between and and 3rd.

Time 2 min. 49 secs.

FORT PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Roland's SATIKOFF 8-7 Mr. Fitzgibbon 1
Messrs. Dass and Paris REINSTATED NOW 7-8 Mr. Bloss 2
Mr. Chovarin's PADDY DORRIS 7-13 Mr. Solomon 3

Also Ran: Halscot 7-10, Bohinia 7-12, Vic's Pride 8-8 Tobique 9-5, Maxina 9-3, Queen of the Wolves 8-8, Andler 8-5.

Betting: Twos Tobique, 5 to 2 Bohinia, sixes Salti Koff, longer prices rest.

Totes paid, Rs. 64 win, Rs. 24, 76 and 99 places.

Won by 3½ lengths ¾ between 2nd and 3rd.

Time 1 min. 17 secs.

MONSOON PLATE.—Six furlongs:—

Mr. Lindsay's CHOBHAM 7-4, Fitzgibbon 1
Mr. Ever's HASPODAR 8-7 Owner 2
Mr. Johnson's FLAINEN 9-4, Shandley 3

Also Ran: Mahoney Boy 8-4, Home Brew 9-12, Nuncio 9-5, King Acondale 8-1, Breakday 7-7.

Betting: 3 to 2 Hospodar, 5 to 2 Homebrew, sixes Flamen and Mahoney Boy, longer prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 130 for win, Rs. 30, 14 and 22 places.

Won by a neck 2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time 1 min. 16 2/5 secs.

PONY HANDICAP.—Five furlongs.

Mr. Powell's GO ON 9-7 McNeilage 1
Mr. Bates MASONIC 9-12 Evers 2
Mr. Norton's SIMONS LIGHT 7-0 Bloss ... 3

Also Ran: Mooni King 8-5, May Kenley 8-3, Sidonali 7-12, Florence Nightingale 7-10, Dark Lady 7-0.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Masonic, fours Simons Light sixes Go On and May Kenley and longer prices others.

Totes paid:—Rs. 84 for win, Rs. 19, 14 and 16 places.

Won by 1½ lengths 1½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time 1 min. 4 4/5 secs.

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO MR. P. CRAWFORD

Mr. P. Crawford of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., Bombay, was presented with an address on Saturday by the Piece-Goods dealers of the Firm on the occasion of his departure Home on six months' leave. Mr. Byramji Limji, one of the dealers, read the following address:—

"Mr. Comber, Mr. Crawford and Gentlemen,—As you are aware we all have met here to-day to announce our heartfelt feelings of gratitude and satisfaction, on our friend Mr. P. Crawford's departure to his native land for a short rest after a hard labour of some years.

During his stay with us, though very short, there is no doubt that the love and regard which he has won by his suavity and just treatment, will never be forgotten.

In wishing him "Bon Voyage" it gives us pleasure to mention that he has performed his duties with a satisfaction beyond our expectations.

In conclusion, earnestly hoping to meet Mr. Crawford again on these shores hale and hearty after the enjoyment of a well-earned holiday, we beg to request Mr. Comber, who has been good enough to honour us to-day with his presence on the chair, to present Mr. Crawford this souvenir, which we hope will surely serve to remind him of our warm respects."

Mr. Comber, presenting, on behalf of the dealers, a Gold Watch, said a few words in appreciation of Mr. Crawford's services to the firm, adding that it was indeed very gratifying to learn that in such a short time Mr. Crawford had won the esteem and respect of all the Piece-Goods dealers of the firm.

Mr. Crawford thanked the dealers for the present in suitable terms.

After the customary presentation to Mr. Crawford from the dealers present and also from the Piece-Goods staff, the gathering dispersed wishing Mr. Crawford "Bon Voyage" and a speedy return to his post in the Bombay Office.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYM. V. HINDU GYM.

VICTORY FOR THE HINDUS.

"Dull, mediocre cricket" was the general verdict about the match played between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Hindu Gymkhana on the Esplanade on Saturday last, and the unusually large number of spectators that had assembled to witness the game were evidently disappointed in their expectations of seeing some lively cricket. Both sides had put their best available teams in the field, though the Hindu Gymkhana were not quite at their full strength, Baloo, Pai, Vithal, Ganpat and others being unable to play for the Gymkhana owing to their office club engagement elsewhere. Thus though the two sides contained a number of well-known and tried players, who have at one time or another played in international fixtures, the game on Saturday was marked by no outstanding batting effort on either side, except that of Talpade.

The Hindu Gymkhana, going in to bat first, made 145, to which the Bombay Gymkhana replied with a total of 90 and thus lost the game by 55 runs. The Hindu total was a respectable one but one expected a bigger score from a strong batting side like them, and had it not been for the gallant effort made by Talpade they would probably have found it difficult to reach three figures. They started quite inauspiciously, losing Prabhakar before they had scored a single and had made only 52 at the fall of the fifth wicket. It was only the sixth wicket stand made by Talpade, with the assistance of Diveker, that saved their side from what otherwise would have been a collapse. Two more men contributed double figure scores, but none except Talpade made a prolonged stay. Talpade's unconquered innings of 49 was under the circumstances a highly creditable effort. Once or twice he lifted the ball too dangerously near the fieldsmen but he gave no actual chance and his score, which included four 4's and one 6, was the result of sound cricket.

But if the majority of Hindu batsmen failed to render a satisfactory account of themselves, the Bombay Gymkhana innings was a complete failure. They failed to come off, and a team that included more than half a dozen men, who have played for the Presidency, could not make a three-figure total. McCormack, Sprott and Simms managed to contribute double-figure scores but they did not count for much and the Gymkhana eventually lost the game by 55 runs. Their batting showed a marked lack of enterprise, and it was a complete failure, and on the respective form shown by the two sides on Saturday, the Hindus thoroughly deserved their win.

It was more or less a bowlers' day. For the Bombay Gymkhana, C. G. Stileman bowled well, securing the 6 wickets for a little over five runs apiece. For the visitors, Kothare and Bhatwadeker bowled with good effect, their analysis reading 5 for 23 and 4 for 34 respectively.

The scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Dr. A. G. Prabhakar, c Jackson, b C. G. Stileman 0
R. V. Kothare, c Jackson, b C. G. Stileman 6
V. M. Kaikani, c C. G. Stileman, b Simms 6
W. W. Kantak, run out 6
C. V. Mehta (Capt.) c Simms b Mc Cormack 14
S. K. Diveker, c Christe, b C. G. Stileman 19
W. P. Talpade, not out 49
N. H. Kharwa, c and b C. G. Stileman. 6
K. K. Swami, c and b C. G. Stileman. 0
V. D. Pai, c Simms, b C. G. Stileman. 20
G. H. Bhatwadeker, c Christie, b Simms 0
Extras 19
Total 145

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

D. G. Hurbutt, c Kaikani, b Bhatwadeker 2
Sir F. L. Sprott, b Kothare 15
F. F. Stileman, c Divekar, b Bhatwadeker 0
E. E. Christie, c Diveker, b Bhatwadeker 9
K. McCormack, c Kantak, b Kothare. 19
C. D. Baker, c Mehta, b Kothare 4
H. L. Simms (Capt.) c Diveker, b Kothare 10
G. D. Moore, run out 5
H. W. Kilby, c Kantak, b Bhatwadeker 6
C. G. Stileman, c Pai, b Kothare 9
J. E. Jackson, not out 0
Extras 11
Total 90

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

HINDU GYMKHANA INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Stileman (C. G.)	14	32	4	6
Simms	15	63	2	2
McCormack	5	19	0	1
Baker	3	12	1	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Bhatwadeker	23	34	11	4
Talpade	10	17	3	0
Kothare	17	23	8	5
Kantak	2	5	0	0

ISLAM GYMKHANA V. HINDU GYMKHANA

This match was played on Sunday at Kennedy Sea Face and resulted in a draw:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Divekar 13, Wagle 6, C H Rana 0, C. V. Mehta 13, M. D. Pai 6, Vithal 26, Shivram 7, Parshottam 8, B. Dalvi not out 26, V. D. Pai not out 2, M. H. Rana did not bat, extras 4. Total 181.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Razak 7, Patel 11, Aziz 24, Visram 0, Mchamed 7, C. M. Ali 1, Tambuwala 2, Sayed not out 16, Vali Mohamed 0, Pirmohamed not out 12, G. D. Reos did not bat, extras 13. Total 93.

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A weak stomach often rejects medicine that tastes bad. Better try Kasagra, which tastes so good that it has to be kept out of the children's way. The perfect laxative and constipation cure.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY

Municipal Corporation.

Lecture by Prof. P. A. Wadia, M. A., on "The Organic Conception of the State." Sydenham College of Commerce, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, Aug. 10.

Improvement Trust Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11.

Municipal Standing Committee.

THURSDAY, Aug. 12.

Municipal Corporation.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 8 and 9-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding

August 9.

272 Lecture.—There will be a lecture for Officers and N.C. Officers on Wednesday next, the 11th instant at 6-30 p.m. in the Municipal Hall.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles

NOTICE.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Annual Boxing Tournament.

The Corps Annual Boxing Tournament will be held at the Elysim Skating Rink at 9-30 p.m. on 19th, 21st and 23rd August 1915. Intending competitors are requested to submit their names with fighting weights, &c. to the Sergeant-Major as early as possible. The following competitions are open to all India—Feather weights, Middle weight and Heavy weight.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Lt.-Col. J. W. Hawes, V.D. Commanding B. V. A.

Colaba, Aug. 7.

767 Duties—Duties for the ensuing week commencing 8th August 1915.
Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company ... Sgt. W. Niven.
Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Company ... Sgt. T. Hatton.

768 Parades Nos. 1 & 2 Companies will parade at Colaba for 15 pr. B.L. Gun Drill on Tuesday and Thursday (10th and 12th inst.) at 7 a.m.
Signallers.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday (9th, 10th, 11th and 13th inst.) at 7 a.m.
Laying Class (18 pr. B.L.) Wednesday and Friday (11th and 13th) at 7-30 a.m.
Recruits parade daily (except Sunday) for Gun Drill and Instruction.

769 Warrants. Railway Warrants Nos. 85 and 86 were issued to C.S.M.I. Lettington to proceed to Ahmedabad on temporary duty in connection with No. 4 Company and to return on completion of same.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Capt R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Arabia with the outward Mails of the 30th ultimo passed Suez at 2 p.m. on Friday the 6th instant.

ITALIAN MAILS.

We are given to understand that the Italian Mails have been received in Bombay by Saturday's Inward Mail boat the S. S. Kashmir.

PARSI LEKHAK MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the above association, Mr. Maneck B. Pithawala will deliver a lecture on "The Parsee Educational Service" at Bai Bhicaji Bengali School, Fort, on Saturday 14th August 1915 at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

HOMEWARD MAILS

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Salsette with the homeward Mails of the 1st instant arrived Aden at 8 a.m. on Saturday the 7th instant.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Dinshaw M. Heeramanek, a mechanical engineer, residing on the New Sewri road, reports the theft of a gold watch and chain, currency notes and a tin trunk, collectively valued about Rs. 1,181. The trunk, which contained property of the value of Rs. 288, was subsequently recovered some 300 yards away intact as it could not be forced open. The complainant says the thief entered his room through an open window.

P. J. Irani, a toddy shop-keeper at Currey Road, reports the loss of currency notes for Rs 792 from an open drawer in his room.

LORD KITCHENER AT THE GUILDHALL.

Photo by "Central News."

Lord Kitchener making his great Recruiting Speech at the Guildhall.
Left to right, front row: Sir Edward Carson, Lord Kitchener, The Lord Mayor, Bisho) of London, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mrs. Churchill and (on right) Lord Derby.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE DINNER.

The following guests comprised the Dinner Party at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Friday night:—Mrs. Brooking, and Miss Brooking, Lieut.-Colonel J. C. C. Perkins, Mrs. Perkins, Mr. G. W. Hatch, and Mrs. Hatch, Major A. M. Kettlewell, Major H. Bowen, Mrs. Corbould-Warren, Mr. C. Blois Pooley, Captain J. P. Stockley, Captain A. T. Frost, Captain F. C. Jenkin, Captain C. H. Standbridge, Captain R. C. Christie, Captain P. S. Hamilton, Captain W. C. S. Angus, Revd. J. L. C. Dart, and Mrs. Dart, Mr. C. N. Wadia, and Mrs. Wadia, Aga Coochick Shah, Miss Anderson, Miss Lloyd, Miss Greenfield, and Miss O. Dupree. The House Party consisted of their Excellencies and Staff.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

Following apointments have been approved, Captain C. E. Graham, Border Regiment, to be temporary Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Burma Division.

37th Lancers, Captain A. E. S. Scott, Squadron Commander pro tem to be temporary Second-in-Command vice Lieutenant-Colonel F. L. Vincent appointed temporary Assistant Quarter Master General, 8th (Lucknow) Division.

99th Infantry, Major F. D. Davidson, Double Company Commander, to be Second-in-Command vice Lieutenant-Colonel E. N. Davis, appointed Commandant.

Major C. De J. Luxmoore, Double Company Commander to be temporary Second-in-Command vice Major F. D. Davidson proceeded on service.

RAINFALL UP TO DATE

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

The week's rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in excess in Lower Burma, Orissa, the United Provinces, west Kashmir, Rajputana, east Central India, Behar, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Malabar, and the Madras Coast north. It was within 20 per cent. of the normal in Assam, the Punjab southwest, the Konkan and Hyderabad north and was 20 per cent. or more in defect in the rest of the country. The rainfall from the 30th April to date is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Rajputana and Gujarat and is 20 per cent. or more in excess in Upper Burma, Assam, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore, the Madras Deccan, and the Madras Coast north. In the remaining divisions it differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent.

DROWNING FATALITY.

The Acting Coroner held an inquest on the body of a Hindu girl named Parvatibai alias Hirabai which was found floating in a well in Sonapur Lane.

Mahadev Vithoba, husband of the deceased girl, deposed that she was about 12 or 13 years old and lived with him at Sonapur Lane. On the night before the accident she was sleeping in the house in her usual state of health. In the morning he missed her and when he went to the well he found the body floating in it. There was a bucket with a rope near the well. They lived happily together. She used to go there to wash her clothes daily. The well is entirely closed with a trap door near the edge of the cover lift open, and there is a stone step to get up.

Further evidence was given by Deputy Inspector Fitzgerald stating that the well cover has no protecting rail and that a similar accident occurred at this well some few weeks ago. He did not suspect foul play.

The Jury unanimously returned a verdict of accidental death and added a rider that they were of opinion that as that was the second fatality at that well within a month, some protection should be provided or a small windlass erected for drawing water.

APOLLO BUNDER TRAGEDY.

INQUEST ON MR. FARROW'S BODY.

Dr. W. Nunan, acting Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of Mr. Oliver Farrow, aged about 40 years, a victim of the Apollo Bunder tragedy.

Dr. David Judah, residing in Lansdowne House, identified the body of the deceased, who he said, was a theatrical artiste and lived in Mr. Wilkinson's flat upstairs. On hearing some shots, witness went upstairs and saw two men lying side by side and another lying in the doorway. The deceased was one of the two lying side by side. Witness examined him and found a gun-shot wound in the chest. The deceased was conscious and asked witness if he would live. Witness assured him that he would and asked him if Mr. Wilkinson had shot him, and the deceased nodded his head.

Mrs. Wilkinson, Master Wilkinson, Mr. Willett and Inspector Stenson gave evidence similar to that given at the inquest touching the death of Mr. Wilkinson.

Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, said he had examined the body of the deceased and found a bullet wound below the left nipple. The track of the bullet passed through the left lung into the belly cavity, then through one of the vertebral bones. The bullet (produced) lay below the skin of the right flank. Death was due to this wound.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by his having been shot with a revolver by Mr. Wilkinson, who subsequently committed suicide.

Enquiries made on Sunday night show that Mr. Crichton is making a satisfactory progress towards recovery.

VICEROY'S STATUE FOR BANKIPORE.

BUSTS OF SIR J. JENKINS AND SIR G. F. WILSON ALSO READY.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

Mr. Herbert Hampton, the well-known sculptor, who was commissioned to execute the Viceroy's statue for Bankipore and busts of Sir John Jenkins and Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, both Vice-Presidents of the Council, for the Council Chamber at Delhi, is coming out again this Autumn. His Excellency's statue at Bankipore will be unveiled by Sir Charles Bailey before he leaves for England to join the India Council. The ceremony will take place in November. Mr. Hampton is bringing out the two busts himself. These are the gifts of the non-official members and will be placed in the ante-room of the Council Chamber.

Khan Zulfiqar Ali Khan has been elected as Scretary to the Jenkins Memorial. Sir John's many friends all over India and Bombay will be pleased that his services to the Government of India have been suitably recognised by his non-official colleagues.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson's bust is a splendid piece of work and the Hon. Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis has already collected the funds required for the purpose. Both the busts may be formally unveiled by H. E. the Viceroy this winter.

In connection with the case in which a woman was found hanging from a tree near the River Ravi further investigations by the police are reported to have resulted in establishing that the woman's name was Sant Kour and that she was a resident of Montogomary district, who fled to Lahore after domestic upheavel. It is stated that the clue to identification was furnished by the manager of a laundry at Lahore where the deceased had once sent linen for washing.

Official and Personal.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore has presented to the Young Men's Indian Association at Madras a fine oil portrait of himself.

We regret to learn from "India" that the health of Sir Henry Cotton has been causing anxiety for some time past, and his physical condition has latterly been such that he has not been permitted to leave his house. The latest news is more satisfactory in character. Sir Henry has recovered sufficiently to be able to leave London tomorrow for change of air in the country.

Sir Parasharamrao Bhusaheb Patwardhan, the Chief of Jamkhandi, is shortly leaving for the Front with three ambulance motors and four followers. He is the first Brahmin Prince to thus place his personal services at the disposal of the Government.

Mr. E. S. Montagu, M.P., is engaged to be married to Miss Venetia Stanley, youngest daughter of Lord Sheffied, the distinguished educationist who was a member of the London School Board for so many years, and whose eldest son is now Governor of Victoria. Miss Stanley, who has embraced the Jewish faith, is a niece of the late Lord Stanley of Alderley, who took a lively interest in Indian questions and was himself a convert to Islam.

A "Gazette of India" Home Department notification states that Sir Lawrence Jenkins has resigned the Chief Justiceship of Bengal.

The Hon. Sir Robert and Lady Carlyle are still at Gulmarg. They will be proceeding home early in the Autumn as Sir Robert's right eye is again giving him trouble. He does not resign the Indian Civil Service till December.

The Hon. Sir William Clark, Commerce Member, left Calcutta on Saturday and will arrive at Madras to-day and leave on Tuesday. He will stay at Ootacamand from the 11th to the 15th. He will reach Delhi on the 18th and Simla on the 19th.

A meeting of the United Provinces Congress Committee held at Allahabad on Friday evening recommended the election of Mrs. Besant as President of the next Congress.

Mr. Hogg, Post Master-General, United Provinces, takes ten months' leave prior to retirement. Mr. Traninger officiates.

The following are staying at Government House, Ganeshkhind:—

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Hill, the Hon. Sir Stanley and Lady Batchelor, Monsieur Barnett, H. H. the Nawab of Radhanpur, Mr. Stuart Menteth, Mr. R. G. Gordon, Major Lloyd, R.F.A. and Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Turner.

The Educational Commissioner is granted private entree to the Government House.

Mr. Van Someser, officiating District Traffic Superintendent, is transferred from the E. B. S. Railway to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

BANK MANAGER CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 8.

A Ludhiana correspondent reports that charges of cheating under section 420, I.P.C., were framed on Saturday against the Manager and the Accountant of the Kathiawad and the Ahmedabad Banking Corporation, Ludhiana Branch, in connection with the renewal by them of a fixed deposit receipt without the authority of the depositor. Bail was refused by the Magistrate of Ludhiana. The managing agent of the branch, Mr. Telu Ram, was discharged.

The bank is at present in liquidation.

The only Sikh daily paper published in Urdu named "Kher-i-Punjab" has ceased publication owing to financial troubles.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

R. G. A. (5); BENGAL UNITED, (0).

Under ideal conditions, the Harwood League fixture, on Saturday evening, between the Royal Garrison Artillery and the Bengal United was decided, and resulted in rather an easy victory for the former team by five goals to nil. The game was not as uninteresting as the big score registered by the Gunners would lead one to believe, and had it not been for the timidity of the Bengal United, the game would have probably borne quite a different complexion, and the margin of defeat would certainly not have been as great as it turned out to be. The Bengal United forwards were speedy, dodged and passed well, but "jumped" horribly when tackled by the stalwart backs of the Gunners. Except for Acharya the left full-back, the Bengalees' defence was weak. Acharya played a good and vigorous game and saved several dangerous rushes. Rama who has been in charge of the Bengal goal since the commencement of the League, was wisely dropped on Saturday, and J. N. Dass who has been partnering Acharya at full-back was tried between the posts. He is a bit raw, but acquitted himself well and can scarcely be blamed for the goals scored against him. The Gunners played a very sporting game and seldom made use of their superior weight by hustling their lighter opponents. They played a fairly good game amid field but were hopelessly slow and weak in front of goal. Weaver at back tackled well and kicked splendidly, while Jennings, Holden and O'Neill did good work in the half-line. The two wing men Lee, and Gloster, were frequently prominent and were responsible for some good centres. The veteran footballer, O'Keefe, is becoming a bit slow in his tactics and his shooting has greatly deteriorated.

The Gunners had things pretty well their own way in the initial period of the game and made a continuous onslaught on the Bengalees' goal. The Bengalee forwards occasionally made a combined rush into the Gunners' territory, but fell to pieces when tackled by the Gunners' backs. A good pass by Gloster resulted in Llewlyn beating Dass with a hard shot from close range. A little later the same player notched a second goal for his side. The Bengalee defence was now putting up a weak resistance and O'Keefe and Gloster succeeded in scoring a goal each before half-time was called.

R. G. A., ... 4 goals.
Bengal United ..... nil.

The balance of exchanges in the second moiety were also in favour of the Gunners, but the play of the Bengal United showed a distinct improvement. The forwards woke up to their responsibilities and combined well, and gave the Gunners backs a few anxious moments. Iyengar was frequently conspicious for his clever dodging and passing. This player tested Dodd with a long "grass-cutting" shot, but it was easily fielded. The three inner forwards attempted to charge Dodd through the goal, but their efforts proved abortive. Towards the close of the game a combined movement by the Artillery forwards resulted in Llewlyn again scoring. Three out of the five goals were scored by this player. The game ended:—

R. G. A., ... 5 goals.
Bengal United ..... nil.

Referee:—Corporal McGarrej.

R. G. A.:—Goal, Dodd; backs, Bagley and Weaver; half-backs, O'Neill, Holden and Jennings; forwards, Lee, Massey, O'Keefe, Llewlyn and Gloster.

Bengal United:—Goal, J. N. Dass; backs, Shrinwash and Acharya; half-backs, Raju, Vithal and Nooruddin, forwards Shivrao, Silatker, G. Khan, Iyengar and Hussein.

RESULTS UP-TO-DATE.

Teams.	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
R. G. A.	4	3	0	1	14	1	7
Medicals	4	3	0	1	8	2	7
6th Devons	5	2	1	2	10	6	6
Y. M. C. A.	4	1	1	2	3	6	4
Bombay Gymkhana	2	1	0	1	10	2	3
Inst. Luso-Indiano	5	1	3	1	1	4	3
Bengal United ...	4	0	3	1	3	12	1
Lusitanians	4	0	3	1	1	17	1

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Grant Medical College vs. Bombay Gymkhana.

SPORTS AT THE SKATING RINK.

At the Bombay Skating Rink on Saturday night a large and enthusiastic crowd collected to see Sports on Skates.

The programme opened with "the obstacle race." The competitors had to go round the rink four times passing through tunnels, over hurdles, through barrels etc. It was a very amusing race and the winner, Mr. Swamvur deserved the prize he won.

The second race was a potato race for ladies. The one that filled her basket first and brought it to the winning post was the winner. Miss Yameley came first, and Miss Clarke who was a potato short came in second.

The third item on the programme was a "Balaclava melée" for gentlemen. On the word charge the opposite parties met and made a wild hit for one another's hats. The one who retained his hat being adjudged the winner. Mr. Mocqueen took the prize.

The fourth item was "The Afinity Race" for ladies and gentlemen. The gentlemen were blindfolded and their partners guided them by reins of ribbons tied to their arms. They had to go three times round the rink. Miss Freda Lennon and Mr. Swamvur took the prizes. This was a well contested race.

The concluding race was "Hobble Skirts v. Crinolines," a race for gentlemen only. The competitors had to draw lots for parcels and each had to stand by his parcel until the word open was shouted. Each man opened his parcel and proceeded to put on the skirt it contained. It was very funny to see the poor men struggling with the unaccustomed garments, and evoked peals of laughter. It was a most amusing final. Mr. Swamvur again came out, the winner.

PROPOSED AQUARIUM FOR BOMBAY.

MR. MILLARD'S REPORT.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

It was stated in a Government Resolution dated 22nd April, 1914, last that for some time past the Governor in Council had had under consideration a project for the establishment of a marine aquarium in Bombay. Before ordering the preparation of the necessary plans and estimates in connection with such an institution it was considered desirable that those who will advise as to their preparation should have an opportunity of studying on the spot the arrangements, both existing and proposed, in connection with the Madras Aquarium. Mr. W. S. Millard, Secretary of the Bombay Natural History Society, consented to visit Madras in connection with the project, and the Governor in Council accordingly deputed him and Mr. B. Breslauer, Assistant to the Consulting Architect to Government.

Mr. W. S. Millard, visited Madras with Mr. Breslauer at the beginning of November last, and has now forwarded his report on the Aquarium in Madras, together with Mr. Breslauer's notes on the same.

It is now announced that the Governor in Council has appointed for the purpose a committee to consider the location of the aquarium consisting of:—(1) the Collector of Bombay (Chairman); (2) the Consulting Architect to Government; (3) Mr. W. S. Millard, (4) a representative of the Bombay Municipality; and (5) a representative of the City Improvement Trust, Bombay.

MR. MILLARD'S REPORT.

In his report on the Madras Aquarium Mr. Millard says:—

The present Aquarium at Madras was opened to the public on the 21st October 1909. The cost of the building and fittings was slightly under Rs. 20,000 and was defrayed by the Madras Government. It was erected with the object of providing an attractive display of living fish, and of furnishing the material for scientific study of the fish and other marine animals of the Madras Coast.

The expenditure and receipts since the Aquarium was opened are as follows:—

1909-10	Rs. 2,765-0-0	Rs. 3,330-0-0*
1910-11	Rs. 2,748-0-0	Rs. 5,223-0-0
1911-12	Rs. 3,304-0-0	Rs. 4,654-0-0
1912-13	Rs. 4,048-0-0	Rs. 4,758-0-0
1913-14	Rs. 4,177-0-0	Rs. 4,113-0-0

*(Open October 1909).

so that it will be seen that whilst the expenditure has increased very considerably the receipts have fallen away slightly.

The number of visitors was—

1909-10	100,463.
1910-11	143,897.
1911-12	124,966.
1912-13	126,843
1913-14	110,191.

The admission charge on Wednesday is 4 annas; on other days from 7 to 11 a.m. 1 anna and from 2 to 6 p.m. ½ an anna. The last Monday in each month is reserved for Purdah ladies, when no males are admitted. A large number of the visitors are mofussil people—the residents of villages and towns within a short distance of Madras.

Dr. J. R. Henderson, the Superintendent of the Madras Government Museum, is Director of the Aquarium and receives an allowance of Rs. 35 per mensem, which amount is paid by the Madras Museum and not by the Aquarium.

The method for supply of fish for exhibition adopted is to employ a fisherman to collect live fish from a boat, bringing them to the Aquarium as required in earthenware chattis or tubs, but many of the fish so collected are found to have their eyes injured by dashing against the sides of the receptacles. Mr. Hornell suggested that a better method would be to have a fishing boat adapted by having a well sunk in the middle of the boat and if necessary buoyancy compartments fore and aft in the same way as a life boat.

The backs and sides of the interior of the exhibition tanks are almost all of white glazed tiles. These look well but a rock back ground would probably be more suitable.

In addition to the above suggestions Mr. Hornell was of opinion that a rectangular building would be more economical to construct than an octagonal one, and one after the lines of the present Madras Aquarium would probably suffice for our purpose if a central line of tanks was added. Tables for students might be placed in the service corridors if desirable and if it was broad enough, or students' rooms might be constructed at one side of the building. He considered that the reservoirs of filtered water might be advantageously placed at the tops of the towers at each side of the front of the Aquarium.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The following will play for the Bombay Gymkhana against the 2/6 Devon Regiment, on the Oval, this evening, kick-off 6 p.m:—

Back:—W. H. E. Aspinwall. *Three-quarters*:—E. C. Lilley: C. D. Baker: A. W. Puttick: F. J. Chominais. *Halves*:—Capt. A. G. MacIlwaine and L. S. Bartlett. *Forwards*:—E. S. Dougall (Capt.) A. M. Green: R. W. Cable: A. Scot: Capt. O. W. J. Wynne: C. N. Rich: A. Lochore and J. Hampson.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

The programme of events for the Mud Sports weekly meeting for Wednesday, the 11th instant will be the same as announced for 21st July.

Rev. Middleton-Macdonald of the Educational Service retires from service.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, August 9, 1915.

THE ALIEN ENEMY.

The question of the alien enemy continues to exercise the minds of a large section of the public and the press all over India,—to an extent which makes it a matter for regret that the Government of India should continue their policy of silence. Our own views on this matter are well-known. We have, from the first, deplored the inadequacy of control exercised over German and Austrian subjects in this country, and we hold that it would have been better in the beginning, no matter how great the inconveniences in many respects, if no exceptions whatever had been allowed and every single alien enemy strictly interned. We have never had any opinion but that such was the best and the only safe course to pursue. It may be true, as "The Examiner" says is the case, that there are a number of German Jesuit priests, who have spent such a small portion of their lives in Germany and such a much greater portion in India, that they are more British in their feelings than German, or, at least, absolutely sound in their loyalty to the British rule in India. But the fact remains, none-the-less, that they are Germans, and experience has shown that it is not safe to trust any alien enemy at large, no matter what his record may be, or how many people may be ready to come forward to vouch for him. There should be no discrimination, because there is no possible sort of guarantee in the case of any single individual. It is very gratifying and comforting to have Father Hulton's assurances that the German Jesuit Fathers exercise a reticence in regard to discussions on the war that astonishes those who come in contact with them. But there is only one way of making sure that no alien enemies have opportunities for mischief, and that is to have them all safely interned. There is no ground for any grievance in the adoption of such a course. On political grounds we do not know of any reason why it should not be adopted, as being the normal procedure when two countries are at war.

Much evidence, some of it of a startling character, has been advanced during the past few months, which makes it clear, not only that mischief may result from the freedom from restrictions of alien enemies in India, but that it has resulted. A correspondent, writing to "The Pioneer," adduces a number of facts, which we believe to be true and which are characteristic, not of one district alone but of every part of the country, where German missions exist. He says:—

(1) That the Indian Government has given their schools liberal grants-in aid, yet in most places where these schools were, stories got about from the very commencement of the war that the Germans were going to win.

(2) That the head of the Lutheran mission in Chota Nagpur sent round a notice to the members of his mission, soon after the war began, that they were to be very careful that the Government grant was spent in nothing but education for which it was given, from which one would infer that in previous years it has been spent in other ways.

(3) That the Anti-British tone of missionary prisoners of war, as expressed in their letters and conversation while they were on parole, was well known amongst the members of their flock, and consequently was repeated to others who were not members.

In Madras and Bangalore numbers of students were impressed by their German teachers with the idea that Germany must win the war. Apart from all this it is impossible to disguise from ourselves that there is still a strong pro-German propaganda on foot, by which ignorant and ill-informed people are liable to be led astray, and it must be guarded against in every possible way. There can be no assurance that this has been done until we know that every enemy subject in the country has been either interned or sent out of it. There are even naturalised Germans who ought not to be at large; and it is to be regretted that since the war broke out naturalised Germans have been allowed to enter this country to take up positions of importance in commercial concerns. In one case in particular a naturalised German has been imported to supervise machinery installed by a German firm, because it was impossible, in view of the war, to continue the services of Germans. That, no doubt, is a perfectly legitimate course to have adopted and those responsible have acted, no doubt, in the best interests of the undertaking in their charge. And we do not question the loyalty of the individual concerned to his adopted country. We quote it because it provides an instance of the laxity of Government in this matter. There has been a sufficient number of proved cases of Germans who have adopted British nationality, and have retained at the same time all their German instincts and their loyalty to the country of their birth both in deed as well as thought, to make it as clear as daylight that there is a grave danger in permitting the entry of naturalised Germans into this country pending the duration of the war. There is a remarkable instance of a German-born gentleman living in this country enjoying all the freedom and privileges of his acquired British citizenship, while at the same time he has taken the precaution of having all his children made German subjects; and all of his fighting sons are fighting in the German Army against us. There is nothing sacred in the British citizenship of a man of this sort, and the sooner he is packed off to Ahmednagar or some other convenient place of internment, together with the rest of his countrymen now at large, the better.

We are quite aware of the difficulties of the Government in this matter. For one thing they were encourged in their laxity in the early months of the war by the very people who are now shricking the loudest at them. Calcutta told us that "every white man was an asset" and deprecated the internment of the nice Germans who had been members of our clubs and volunteer corps. It was from Madras that came the preposterous suggestion that Government should provide the German missionaries with the funds that they could not get from Germany. And everyone knows the extent to which the authorities have been pestered by the friends of Germans to make individual exceptions. There are no doubt cases which naturally excite sympathy. The case of the Viceroy's Bandmaster, over which Calcutta is enjoying itself so hugely, is one in particular, owing to certain circumstances into which we need not enter. Then, too, the Government have to face the fact, that they have allowed important educational work to fall so largely into the hands of German missionaries that in many places,—Bombay especially,—a wholesale internment would have unfortunate results. But none-the-less it will have to be faced and the Government will have to make good the loss. We trust that the lesson, that it is highly undesirable to leave the exploitation of education in this country so largely in the hands of foreign missionaries, will give an impetus to educational progress under Government auspices.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY, I.

The proceedings at the meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, last week, and the recent change in the management of the Bank by the retirement of Sir James Begbie, provoke many interesting reflections. The present generation of investors in the Shares of the Bank of Bombay can hardly be aware of the many vicissitudes which attended the establishment of the new Bank. The existing institution known as the Bank of Bombay was originally called "The New Bank of Bombay" during the first dozen years or so of its existence. In reality, the Bank was reconstructed on the debris of the original Bank of Bombay which was first instituted in 1841. After a successful career of twenty-four years, its direction and management were so hopelessly involved in the feverish speculation of 1863-4 that its affairs had to be wound up in 1867 and investigated by a special Commission appointed by the Government of India. A very large number of proprietors of the Bank residing in London, mostly retired Anglo-Indian officials, were so scandalised by the enormous losses the Bank incurred, the result of reckless lending right and left to all and sundry, without the necessary inquiry, that they brought sufficient pressure on the Secretary of State for India to direct a Commission of investigation. Sir John Lawrence, then Viceroy, was himself angered at the way which the direction and management had for a time successfully baulked him when questioned as to the position of the Bank after 1865. The State was then a part shareholder in the three Presidency Banks and was represented by its own special officers on the boards of their respective directorates. Eventually, when the Secretary of State ordered the Commission, three gentlemen of great ability and experience were appointed. Sir Charles Jackson, who had served on the Bench of the Supreme Court of Jurisdiction in the Fifties a lawyer possessing keen powers of cross-examination, was the President. Major Innes, an expert in the most intricate military accounts, was one member and the other member was Mr. (afterwards Sir Maxwell) Melville, a brilliant and most talented Bombay Civilian, who was afterwards a Judge of the High Court and later a member of the Executive Government of Bombay. Mr. Frederick Charnbute, formerly known as Mr. Faithful, who was a Bombay solicitor in the well-known firm of Pollock and Faithful, was the Secretary. The Commission used to meet in the Durbar room of the Town Hall. After they had finished their arduous labours in Bombay, they travelled to England to record the evidence of some of the Directors of the old Bank there and also of the two chief officials, Mr. James Blair, the Secretary and Treasurer, and Mr. Donald Robertson, the Deputy. The report was most damaging and the verdict of the Commission was not impugned. The revelations were startling and a credit to those who wrecked the Bank. Mr. Blair was pronounced as a most incompetent person who was exceedingly speculative and in a way a tool in the hands of Mr. Premchand Roychand. The Bank which lost almost the whole of its capital of two crores was put into liquidation in 1867. They had to bring back the old manager of the Bank, Mr. John Stuart, who had successfully carried on the affairs of the Bank for over 15 years, as liquidator. But for his management of the liquidation it is more than doubtful whether the proprietory could have got back even the fraction of money which was distributed as the final asset.

But the serious problem which then greatly engaged the prolonged and anxious attention of the Chamber of Commerce, and the members of the Indian and European mercantile communities was how to found on the debris of the old Bank a new institution which should flourish and prosper. The problem was not easy of solution. More than one scheme was mooted in the papers and in private circles. One person above all others, worked hard to resuscitate the old institution on a new basis. This was Mr. A. J. MacDonald, of the eminent firm of Messrs Charles Forbes & Co. His financial talent was conspicuous and his fertility of resources great, while there was no limit to his perseverance and energy apart from his great powers of persuasion combined with tact and judgment. The history of those protracted negotiations, communications, and interviews has not yet been written and it is doubtful if it ever could be written. There may be some materials but the able foresighted men who were closely associated with him are almost all dead and gone. They worked untiringly but unobtrusively for weeks together at the building of the new Bank. The Indian Government had to be addressed and appealed to. Sir Richard Temple was at the head of the financial department. He was more or less under the direction and guidance of Mr. Dickson, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal which, meanwhile, had seized the opportunity in the interregnum which followed the winding up of the old Bank to establish itself here. That was a great lion in the path and Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues had to put forth Herculean efforts to neutralise the overpowering influence overtly and covertly exerted from Calcutta. At last, however, their patience and indefatigable exertions were rewarded and the new Bank of Bombay was established in 1869. It was not a Presidency Bank at that time, though the Government kept its public deposists with it under certain conditions and restrictions. The old shareholders were offered the first refusal to become proprietors in the new concern. In all these negotiations there was the invaluable help of Mr. Balfour, who was then Manager of the Agra Bank, but who was promised the Secretaryship of the Bank as soon as it was successfully launched.

Very few of the present generation have any idea of the difficulties which attended the promoters and the able manner in which they surmounted them all But it was no plain sailing for the first ten years. Warned by the failure of the old Bank the Secretary of State for India was in communication with the Imperial Government at Calcutta to give the Presidency Banks a new charter with very drastic conditions, so as to make impossible, failures of the discreditable character of that which overtook the Bank of Bombay. For one thing the State washed its hands of its proprietorship and also of any responsibility in the direction and management of the Bank. It was during the Secretaryship of Lord Salisbury in 1875 that eventually it was resolved to pass a New Presidency Banks Act. That was an accomplished fact in 1876 and the three Bankers are carrying on their business in terms of that legislation. But if any manager of the Bank of Bombay, as reconstructed, deserves the highest praise and the largest reward for his foresight, sagacity and brilliant management it is its first Secretary, Mr. A. Balfour. Secretaries there have been since but it may be said without hesitation, that Mr. Balfour remains unsurpassed as a model of a Secretary and Treasurer. The Bank has, of course, passed through many a monetary crisis since 1869, notably the one of 1878, which was consequent on the failure of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. and of the four mills managed by Kessawji Naik, but it has fairly weathered them all, though not without incurring some heavy losses during the first fifteen years of its existence. Since 1880 the Bank has flourished and prospered under its successive fair weather steersmen, including the last who retired the other day midst a shower of roses and sugar plums.

Notes of the Day.

A Very Effective Evacuation.

A week has elapsed since the Russian authorities permitted us to know of their decision to evacuate Warsaw, and only now has the evacuation of the Polish capital become a *fait accompli*. There can be nothing in military history to parallel the calm method of the evacuation. Everything down to the church bells, that could be of the least military value to the enemy, had been removed days before, the water-supply cut off and the bulk of the inhabitants departed, while as a tribute to the Hunnish character of the Kaiser's Army all the art treasures had been carefully removed. From the military point of view there is nothing to be added to what we have already said of this event, since it has been so long in contemplation. The Germans are apparently still struggling to advance from the North and in the South the Russians are not yet a beaten force. No wonder, then, if the military experts in Berlin are asking why the main strategic objective,—the defeat of the Russian armies,—has been abandoned for Warsaw, and speculating as to what will be the next move,—a new campaign for St. Petersburg and Moscow, or a defensive line and a lull, and the release of a million troops for the West. Perhaps the choice does not lay with the Germans at all,—at any rate so long as the Russians are keeping them busy on the Narew, the Vistula and the Bug.

Ettlinger v. Chhagandas.

We have not the temerity to follow Mr. Justice Beaman into the intricacies of the discussion on the law of contract which distinguishes his interesting judgment in Ettlinger v. Chhagandas, which appears on another page. It would be a bold layman who would attempt that. And so far as his ruling on the liability of a contractor for freight to keep his contract, so long as there is no physical impediment, as distinguished from commercial difficulty or even impossibility, is concerned, we believe that no business man would dispute his ruling, no matter how hardly the circumstances in the present case pressed upon the defendants. But it is not so easy to accept his interpretation of the meaning of the provisions of the Sea Customs Act, and here, we fancy, that most business men and some lawyers will part company with him. "Under the Sea Customs Act," said his lordship, "the Government is only empowered to prohibit the export of specified articles or things and I take that to mean that the specification must be exact or nominating." The Ordinance of August 5, 1914, merely specified "ammunition and explosives and all materials used in the manufacture thereof."

The Ordinance and the Sea Customs Act.

It is admitted, as Mr. Justice Beaman said, that manganese ore is a substance used in the manufacture of ammunition; but he held that the Government cannot "lump together a thousand and one commodities *ejusdem generis* under a vague description," and, therefore, because manganese ore was not directly and individually specified in the Ordinance of August 5th, he held that the contract to provide freight in September for manganese ore had not become unlawful by reason of the Ordinance. It seems to us that "ammunition and explosives and all materials used in the manufacture thereof" is not to be fairly or properly called "a vague description," and to compare it to the "lumping together of a thousand and one commodities *ejusdem generis*" is surely an exaggeration? If the Act empowers Government to prohibit the export of specified articles or things and Government prohibits by Ordinance the export of all materials used in the manufacture of explosives and ammunition, it appears to us that to repudiate a contract for freight for a commodity that is notoriously used in the manufacture of munitions should have been the only course open to a law-abiding citizen, in spite of the fact that large quantities of manganese ore were exported in August and September.

News from Constantinople.

According to news which reaches "The Near East" from Turkey the reign of terror in Constantinople seems to be on the increase, and little mercy is shown to those who have the misfortune to fall into the clutches of the police. Life in the city is anything but pleasant just now, and removal from town to country residences is impossible this summer, as no boats are running to the Princes' Islands, very few steamers are plying on the Bosphorus, and no Christians are allowed to reside beyond Therapia. Local train services are very irregular, there is great nervousness about crossing even to Kadikeui for fear of submarines, and the boats are plentifully supplied with lifebelts. To add to the misery of the people, one of those conflagrations which occur from time to time in Constantinople took place on June 16th, and hundreds of houses, mostly timber, have been destroyed, the exact number being so far unknown. The newspapers give absolutely no details of the fire, which burnt for twelve hours. The district destroyed is that called Chikour Bostan, lying between the Italian Hospital and Tophaneh. In addition to the wounded and refugees, shelter has now to be found for hundreds of burnt-out familes. As it is, accommodation cannot be found for the wounded, who continue to arrive in large numbers from the Dardanelles, and the mortality is very great amongst them owing to infection and insufficient attention. Many hospitals are full of German wounded.

The Suffragette in War Time.

The Suffragettes have ever since the outbreak of war co-operated peaceably in the common work for the common good. But a very striking confirmation of the doctrine that in time of war all differences should be sunk was given by the Women's War Munitions Procession on July 18. While avowedly it was not a "Suffragette" procession, the stamp of the Women's Social and Political Union and of its marvellous organizing ability was over it all. And it was natural to compare this march through London with the big suffrage processions of the past. It was, says the "Manchester Guardian," certainly bigger than any of the old marches, and Mrs. Pankhurst, at last a heroine with the crowd, walked at its head. Instead of the old spirit of defiance in demand there was a simple desire to serve. Londoners responded generously to the change of mood, and never did a procession of women go through the streets followed by heartier good wishes. And the topsy-turvey thing about it was the attitude of the policemen along the route, who smiled with admiration upon the dauntless banner carried in so many defiant parades, "Deeds not Words." Another of the banners said,

"Shells made by a wife
May save a husband's life."

And yet another of them said. "Men must fight and women must work." But more significant than these innumerable banners were the signs that the women who formed the procession were really ready to begin the hard work of making shells.

The Proportion of Deaths among Wounded.

One more fact distinguishing this war from all others that have preceded it was brought to light by Mr. Asquith when recently he stated in Parliament that the proportion of deaths among our wounded was nearly 24 per cent, whereas in the Franco-Prussian War the Germans lost only 17.5 per cent of their wounded; and our own losses in the Crimean War, in spite of appalling insanitary conditions, were only 22 per cent and in the South African War only 20 per cent. It might thus appear that the immense improvements in the medical equipment of our armies have been in vain. But an article in the "Lancet" disposes of this view by emphasising the unprecedented character of this war. Trench fighting is responsible for more wounds from shell and shrapnel than open fighting and these wounds, of course, are usually more severe than bullet wounds. Besides, where a man is wounded by rifle fire in trench warfare it is usually in the head. These evils are inseparable from war to-day. But the gravest cause of the high death-rate among the wounded is the fact that too often the men who fall in the little space that lies between opposing trenches have to be left for long untended, because any movement to bring them in meets a storm of fire that only adds to their number. Realising that this evil was avoidable a number of courageous women in England were prompted lately to offer their services for this work, on the ground that their merciful purpose could not be mistaken as that of men is. This suggestion unfortunately was thought impracticable in view of the hopelessness of making any arrangement with the German military authorities by which on a given signal hostilities should cease while the wounded are brought in. The erection of portable hospitals behind the firing line, from which excellent results have been obtained, for the present, constitute the only hope.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

EVACUATION OF WARSAW.

RUSSIANS' ORDERLY RETREAT.

VIGOROUS ITALIAN OFFENSIVE MAINTAINED.

GERMAN ATTACKS IN WEST REPULSED.

After the failure of four previous attacks, the enemy has succeeded in compelling the Russians to evacuate Warsaw. Three months of hard fighting was necessary to achieve this result, and it not merely cost the enemy stupendous losses, but the situation in Poland is still largely undecided.

The Russians retreated in good order, leaving nothing of real military value. No booty has fallen into the hands of the Germans. The thoroughness of the evacuation is evident from the report of an American correspondent who left the city very recently. He says that every scrap of metal has been removed and the whole countryside has been swept bare. Tens of thousands of houses have been burnt and all factories destroyed.

The Russians still occupy the suburb of Praga on the right bank of the Vistula. Owing to the destruction of all the bridges the Germans are confronted with the task of crossing the Vistula where it is 350 yards broad.

According to a German report tremendous battles are still raging northward and southward of the capital and the Russian rear-guards are attacking gallantly and fiercely.

The evacuation of Warsaw has caused pain to Russian hearts, but it is the unanimous opinion that it only strengthens the Russian determination to pursue the war to a victorious end.

A telegram from Petrograd states that the German advance in the Baltic Provinces was checked and the enemy driven back in disorder, abandoning much munitions in the trenches.

The Italian offensive is being vigorously maintained in the various sectors. The Austrians violently counter-attacked the Italian centre on the Carso Plateau to arrest the advance, but were effectively repulsed, a very extensive entrenchment being stormed.

The Germans showed considerable activity in the Western front, when the French were kept busy in the different sections. All German movements were repulsed easily.

ORDERLY EVACUATION OF WARSAW.

NOTHING OF MILITARY VALUE LEFT.

FALL OF WARSAW.

WHAT IT COST THE GERMANS.

NOTHING OF MILITARY VALUE LEFT

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

LONDON, Aug. 6.

After the failure of four previous attacks the first of which began in October, the Germans have at length succeeded in capturing Warsaw. But a three months' battle was necessary to achieve this result and it not merely cost them stupendous losses but has left the situation in Poland still largely undecided, besides giving the Western Allies further breathing space which may prove to have a more definite effect on the result of the war than the costly triumph at Warsaw.

The loss of the city is undoubtedly a blow. It was the greatest military depot in western Russia and the supply base for the Russian armies. It is generally understood to be a firstclass fortress constituting with Ivangorod a double bridgehead on the Vistula.

WHY RUSSIANS EVACUATED.

Besides the inner belt of five fortresses within the city on the left bank of the Vistula, there is an outer belt of ten forts on the left and seven on the right bank of the Vistula, all no more than five miles from the city, which was thus at the mercy of modern guns. This was probably the reason for the Russian evacuation.

It is believed that the whole fortress was equipped with fourteen-hundred guns. It is improbable that any of these or much other booty has fallen into the hands of the Germans. Indeed, telegrams received in Amsterdam show that transports of joy into which the whole of Germany was thrown is mingled with disappointment at the absence of the details of booty and the number of prisoners from the official bulletins recording the event.

All indications are that the Russians retreated in good order, leaving nothing of real military value.

SPREADING THE NEWS

The Kaiser telephoned the news to the Kaiserin, who ordered General Kessel, commanding in Berlin, to send cyclists throughout the capital to announce the evacuation. They dashed through crowded streets yelling the news. Indescribable scenes of enthusiasm ensued: citizens and policemen kissed one another; crowds burst into the National Anthem; schools were closed; church-bells pealed; houses were bedecked with flags; extra editions of newspapers were thrown into streets in bundles and people fought for copies.

TRANSFER OF COMMAND TO GENERAL LEOPOLD.

Prince Leopold of Bavaria has hitherto scarcely been mentioned in the enemy communiqués. It is asserted that General Mackensen should have entered Warsaw but owing to the necessity of satisfying the Bavarians, whose losses in Poland have been the greatest, General Mackensen ordered the transfer of the command to General Leopold.

It is reported that the Kaiser has arrived at Zoppot near Danzing and is expected to return to Berlin on Sunday to préside at an important conference, the suggested purpose of which is the proclamation of the semi-independence of Poland, with the Austrian Archduke Charles Stephen as King.

WHY RUSSIANS EVACUATED.

STORES AT IVANGOROD WITHDRAWN

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Why the Russians evacuated the forts at Warsaw and Ivangorod is explained in a Petrograd communiqué in reply to a recent Austrian communiqué which stated that the capture by the Transylvanians of eight positions with casemates below Ivangorod was the most glorious day in Austrian history.

A Russian communiqué says the Ivangorod forts were constructed almost entirely of brick, in no wise corresponding to modern requirements.

The enemy's attacks in October were repulsed not by forts but by field positions in front of them. Now all stores at Ivangorod have been withdrawn timeously and methodically in view of the impossibility of its withstanding a siege.

Our rearguards and some lines of field works checked the enemy for some days in conformity with the general strategic plan, without a desperate acion, and were withdrawn on August 4 to the right of the Vistula, also in conformity with the general plan, after blowing up the concrete bases supporting the brick casemates, and destoying the bridges.

THOROUGHNESS OF EVACUTION.

EVERY SCRAP OF METAL REMOVED.

GERMAN ADMIRATION FOR RUSSIAN VALOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The thoroughness of the evacuation of Warsaw is proved by the account of an American correspondent who left Warsaw on July 25th.

He says that on July 13th the Russian authorities asked the British Consul how many tickets he wanted for the British colony and the newspapers in Warsaw announced on the 15th that the evacuation would beging three days later but before then crowds were hurrying eastward on thousands of goods waggons, which had been accumulated.

Fully half of the population was removed in addition to hundreds of thousands of peasants who had arrived from the country after their homes had been burned and their crops destroyed.

COUNTRYSIDE SWEPT BARE.

Practically the entire countryside was swepts bare and every scrap of metal was removed, including telegraph and telephone wires, church bells and machinery from factories after the buildings of the latter had been destroyed.

All art and antiquarian treasures were sent to Moscow including the heart of Chopin, which was one of the treasures of the Church of Holy Cross, and also the municipal and state archives and three millions sterling in cash.

THOUSANDS OF HOMES DESTROYED.

Warsaw was empty by July 21st and not even a wheeled vehicle or horse was left.

Tens of thousands of houses had been destroyed and there was no public water supply as the pumps had been removed.

The Russians left the Polish Civic Committee to administrater the town till the entry of the Germans.

Many prominent citizens left as they were reported to be on German proscription lists.

Thousands of Polish refugees had gone into the interior, fearing the excesses of Austrians and Germans, who accuse the Poles of treachery to the Central European cause.

AN AWESOME VIEW.

The only mention of booty in the German papers hitherto is the statement that large stocks of flour were taken at Ivangorod.

German correspondents telegraphing from a point eight miles from Warsaw say that the view of the city at dawn on Thursday was an awesome one; the place was encircled in flames and giant columns of smoke.

These are attributed to the burning of bridges and munitions stores by the Russians. Russian aviators dropped bombs on the advancing Germans day and night throughout the week.

GERMAN ADMIRATION.

The Germans do not conceal their admiration for the valour of the Russians. Prince Leopold of Bavaria said in the presence of his staff to a captured Russian colonel:—"I admire your troops immensely. They have fought with honour and courag Neither our numerical superiority nor our numerous batteries dismayed these brave soldiers, who fell gloriously to the last man.

CONFLICTING VIEWS.

The comments of German experts are not too enthusiastic.

For instance, Major Moraht asks why the chief end of all strategy, namely the destruction of the enemy's fighting power, has been given up for Warsaw.

Other papers manifest conflicting views as to future operations, some saying that Warsaw and Ivangorod will constitute a new base for the continuance of the march eastward on a broad front, and others that they will make the possible formation of new defensive lines, thereby freeing the troops, probably a million in number, for action in the West.

UNMOLESTED RETREAT.

BRIDGES ON VISTULA BLOWN UP.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 6, 4-55 a.m.

It is officially announced that in consequence of the conditions of the general situation, our troops covering Warsaw on West have been ordered to retire to the right of the Vistula. They retreated at five in the morning of August 5, unmolested towards the new front assigned to them, blowing up all bridges over the Vistula.

TREMENDOUS BATTLES STILL RAGING.

FIERCE ATTACKS BY RUSSIAN REAR-GUARDS.

REPORT FROM BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 6.

Further particulars regarding Warsaw are given in to-night's Berlin communiqué which says that after the Russians had been expelled from the outer and inner line of fortifications without any damage to the city, they retreated to the suburb of Praga on the right bank of the Vistula.

Tremendous battles however are still raging northward and southward of the capital and the Russian rearguards are evidently attacking gallantly and fiercely.

The Germans make only the vaguest claims, without mentioning any captures.

The communiqué laconically records cavalry battles in Courland and hints at the investment of Novo Georgievsk.

It admits Russian attacks on the Narew front and also in the south-eastern theatre.

GERMAN DELAY EXPLAINED.

DESTRUCTION OF THREE BRIDGES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Owing to the destruction of three bridges at Warsaw, the Germans are confronted with the task of crossing the Vistula where it is 350 yards broad.

The Russians still occupy the suburb of Praga on the right bank.

Surprise has been expressed in Petrograd at the German delay in occupying Warsaw.

Some attributed this to the weakening of the strength of the German armies but it is now believed that the Germans did not desire to drive the Rusians from the capital but would have preferred to force them to fight there or to surround them.

General Hindenburg had hoped to drive the Narew army southwards on the top of the army opposing General Mackensem, but now the Germ·s may be planning larger envelopment from the extreme north

Developments are awaited with the keenest interest as the Germans have 350,000 men towards the Dwina.

Russian military experts to-day emphasise that the war is only now beginning in earnest for Russia.

They say that the Allies in the West with eight months' comparative quiet have greatly reinforced themselves.

The Russian Army understands and highly appreciates the assistance of the Allies, who are providing supplies and sustaining the unexampled blockade of the German coasts.

RUSSIA CONFIDENT OF THE FUTURE.

ENEMY MEET WITH INNUMERABLE FIRES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 6.

The evacuation of Warsaw has caused pain to Russian hearts, but it is the unanimous opinion that it only strengthens the Russian determination to pursue the war to a victorious end.

The newspaper "Retch" affirms:—So long as the Army is intact, we can confidently, face the future.

The "Bourse Gazette" says:—Germany will exhaust her strength vainly in seeking to deal Russia a mortal blow.

Another paper emphasises that Russia cannot lose Poland and the Baltic Provinces without renouncing her national problems and accepting the condition of a semi-Asiatic State.

Messages from Warsaw despatched prior to the evacuation declared that the police with their chief were remaining to the last day.

German airmen were daily dropping bombs on the city. Provisions were at famine prices.

A party of Uhlans had crossed the Vistula but were captured.

The Germans as they advanced were meeting with innumerable fires and were preceded by detachments of military firemen.

Jirardoff, Groitze and Blonie were blazing when they were occupied by the enemy.

DEFENCE OF NOVO GEORGIEVSK.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Military experts anticipate that the fortress of Novo Georgievsk will be defended to the last.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ON THE NAREW.

SERIES OF SANGUINARY ACTIONS.

GERMANS ASSAULT OSSOWIECS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, Aug. 8.

A communiqué says:—The Germans are attacking the fortresses of Kovno and Ossowiecs.

After an intense fire followed by a huge gas cloud, the Germans assaulted Ossowiecs at dawn on Friday morning and carried the works near Sosna but Russian fire and counter-attack dislodged them everywhere.

Desperate fighting is proceeding on the Narew front.

The enemy after a series of sanguinary actions made a little progress on the roads to Ostrow on Friday.

Desperate enemy attacks on Thursday evening in the region of Serotsk were repulsed. Hard fighting continues between the Vistula and the Bug.

FIGHTING AT BLONIE.

ENEMY STOPPED BY RUSSIAN FIGHT

PETROGRAD, Aug. 6, 4-15 a.m.

The communiqué does not mention the fall of Warsaw. It says that south of Blonie, on a road west of the city, the Russians, on August 4, repulsed the German attacks. The enemy, who lost enormously, advanced close to the wire entanglements where they were stopped by the Russian fire.

The communiqué adds that the Russians in the Ivangorod district crossed unmolested to the right bank of the Vistula, blowing up the bridges behind them.

ENORMOUS GERMAN LOSSES.

The Russians, between the Vistula and the Bug on the evening of the third instant, repulsed the Germans, who lost enormously. The communiqué says these local successes at numerous points, ending with a short pursuit, enabled the Russians the same night to occupy, unmolested, new and more advantageous positions on the left bank of the Bug.

FIGHTING ROUND OSTROW.

The Germans on the Narew front attacked in the direction of Lomza and from the Ostrolenka-Rozan front, and took the offensive with considerable forces on the roads towards Ostrow.

TWO DAYS' BATTLE ON THE NAREW.

VIGOROUS RUSSIAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 7.

A communique says: The Germans were repulsed on August 5th between the rivers Dwina and Niemen, where the situation is unchanged.

Desperate fighting occurred all Wednesday night and Thursday on the left bank of the Narew on the roads from Rozan and Ostralenka to Ostrow. A series of vigorous Russian counter-attacks held up the enemy on an extensive front at a distance of six miles from the river. The Russians captured a few hundred prisoners. Violent fighting here continues.

All is quiet on the Middle Vistula since the Russians retreated to the right bank.

WARSAW EVACUATED TO SAVE CITY FROM BOMBARDMENT.

Warsaw was evacuated in order to save the city from bombardment. The fruitless attempts of the enemy to extend the zone of occupation only continued in the Matzeevitze district between Warsaw and Ivangorod.

The battles on August 5th between the Vistula and Bug were contested most stubbornly. The enemy concentrated fire with massed artillery and the Russians were obliged to retire a little northward.

The Austrian communiqué simply mentions the continuance and pursuit of the battles between the Vistula and Bug.

POLES INDISSOLUBLY UNITED WITH RUSSIANS.

"WOULD STRUGGLE TO THE LAST BREATH."

PETROGRAD, Aug. 7.

Polish leaders recognise that everything commensurate with military prudence was done to save Warsaw and that by remaining longer the troops would have imperilled the Russian armies.

M. Chebeko, the Polish member of the Council of Empire, speaking with emotion at a meeting of the Council, said that amidst misfortunes the Poles remembered that a long series of historic facts welded them into a people indissolubly united with the Russians, with whom they would struggle to the last breath.

LONDON LETTER.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR.

THE GERMAN FAILURE

SOUTH WALES COAL DISPUTE.

AN UNHAPPY AFFAIR.

THE COUNTRY AND THE NATIONAL REGISTER

A propos of the Anniversary of the outbreak of the war our correspondent remarks that the one point upon which all are agreed is that the state of Europe to-day, if disappointing to the Allies, is infinitely more disappointing to Germany, which gambled on a single tremendous chance and failed.

The unhappy dispute in the South Wales Coal fields, as to which we have had no information in India, except the fact that it had been settled, is discussed.

During the middle of August the whole country will be engaged in carrying out the work of the National Register.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 22.

The thoughts of most people this week have been thrown back twelve months, to the unforgotten Twelve Days which preluded the world catastrophe. We have been living through them again in memory. Before this letter is in print the newspapers in every country of the world will have been attempting a survey and estimate of the great war, and will have ventured, in every shade of hope and despondency, to forecast its duration and result. We are accustomed to the wildest variations among the prophets; but there is perhaps one point upon which reasonable observers in all countries would be pretty well at one as they endeavour to weigh the situation. They would probably agree that the state of Europe to-day, if disappointing to the hopes of the Allies, is infinitely more so to the German arms. The German war lords gabled all on a single tremendous chance, which to them was almost certainly the instant overthrow of France and the occupation of Paris, with the consequent freedom to deal with Russia on the Eastern front. Germany, that is, depended wholly upon a sudden victory, and that victory was not achieved. At the end of August 1914 nothing in the world seemed more certain than the fall of Paris; a bare month later, and nothing was so remote and incredible. That is the main and governing fact upon which we should keep our eyes, especially when at the opening of the second year of the war, we are tempted to deplore the slow movement of the campaign in France and Flanders. All forecasts have been falsified; very nearly all the prophets have been discredited. But on the side of the Allies there can be, after twelve months of war, only one view of the task that remains to be accomplished and of its certain result.

SOUTH WALES COAL DISPUTE.

While from the Western front the evidence of movement has been no less meagre than usual, and while in the East the world have been watching the stupendous struggle for Warsaw, we in England have been passing through the latest of the Labour disputes which have accompanied the greater conflict. The miners of South Wales are back in the pits, working, it appears, all the harder after their resentful interval under the stimulus of a call from Mr. Lloyd George. The dispute just ended was an unhappy affair, and, as we know, it has been regarded with bewilderment by friendly spectators in the British Dominions and neutral countries. To such it seems almost inconceivable that, at a time like the present, any body of men in England should be found capable of setting up their own sectional interests against the nation as a whole; and it would perhaps be true to say that the Welsh miners entered upon their strike against the almost unanimous feeling of their fellow countymen. It is not easy to make the position clear, still less to offer a defence of the miners. But it must be admitted that the Press has in this as in many other matters, served the country very inadequately. The good name of England suffers in consequence. The

(Continued on page 10.)

ADVANCE ON RIGA.

WIDE NATURE OF FLANKING MOVEMENT.

DRIVEN BACK IN DISORDER TOWARDS ECKAU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Aug. 6.

A telegram from Petrograd says that the Germans continue a rapid advance in the Baltic provinces and reached the River Missa, a dozen miles east of the River Eckau, a tributary of t'e Aa, but were here driven back in disorder on August 4th towards Eckau, abandoning much munitions in their trenches.

The German aeroplanes dropped bombs on Riga, which is now directly threatened, the Germans having passed the morass and lakelet region and reached good forest country, where local Germans though Russian subjects are guiding them.

When the Russians were preparing to leave Riga the Germans, who had previously not been seen, swarmed into the streets and were unable to conceal their rejoicing.

The advance of the enemy in the Riga direction indicates the extremely wide nature of the German flanking movement.

Stubborn fighting continues east of Ponevieszy, where the Germans are progressing very slowly.

TERRIFIC FIGHTING IN COURLAND.

D SPERATE COUNTER-ATTACK BY RUSSIANS

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 5.

A Berlin communiqué says the German cavalry is making some progress in Courland and that terrific fighting is taking place between the Narew and the Bug.

A communiqué speaks of the brave and desperate counter-attacks by the Russians, especially eastward of Roshan.

The situation at Ivangorod is unchanged.

A communiqué makes it evident that General Mackensen has not recovered from the severe check northward of Cholm.

RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF NEW LINES.

A communiqué concludes that the cavalry have reached Vladimir, south-westward of Kovel, indicating that the Russians have taken up the new lines at Kovel.

EXODUS FROM RIGA.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The exodus of ten thousand persons is taking place daily from Riga.

GERMAN ATROCITY.

JAPANESE VOLUNTEER'S EARS CUT OFF

LONDON, Aug. 7.

A Japanese volunteer named Ykashimy, has arrived at Vilna with both ears cut off. The atrocity was committed by the Germans.

GERMAN CALL FOR MORE MEN.

MEN UP TO FIFTY TO BE CALLED TO COLOURS.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The German Government is negotiating with the political leaders for the passage of a Bill calling to colours men up to fifty. Such a decision would produce a most profound effect throughout Germany, but there is little doubt that it will be adopted by the Reichstag.

NEW FRENCH COMMANDER AT DARDANELLES.

APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL SARRAIL.

PARIS, Aug. 5, 9-45 p.m.

The Gazette announces that the famous General Sarrail has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French force in the Dardanelles.

SINKING OF THE MUDANIA.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

A correspondence published in Athens describes the torpedoing in the Sea of Marmora of the large transport Mudania mentioned in the Admiralty communiqué of June 3rd. It says that the steamer was sunk near the pier and destroyed and that two Turkish gunboats were attacked the next day.

A correspondent saw one enter the Golden Horn sinking.

NEW ZEALAND MINISTER OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLIES.

WELLINGTON, Aug. 5.

The National Ministry includes Mr. Myers as Minister of Munitions and Supplies.

FIGHTING IN WESTERN THEATRE.

ALL GERMAN ATTACKS EASILY REPULSED.

FRENCH FIRE CHECKS CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Aug. 6.

The Germans showed considerable activity to-day, being evidently desirous of keeping the French busy in the different sections. All German movements were easily repulsed.

The Crown Prince's army in Argonne developed more intense hand grenade actions supported by artillery, especially last night around Hill 213.

The communique adds that the Germans even attemped to debouch, but were immediately checked by French fire;

The enemy delivered two attacks on the heights of the Meuse, but was defeated by grenades and artillery.

ARTILLERY DUELS.

LIVELY FIGHTING IN ARGONNE.

PARIS, Aug. 7.

The communiqué mentions merely artillery on the whole front.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—There have been grenade fighting at Souchez and artillery combats at Tracy-le-Val and Berry-au-Bac.

Very lively fighting has occurred in Argonne.

A strong German reconnaissance in Lorraine was dispersed.

NO WAR ANNIVERSARY DEMONSTRATIONS.

GERMAN THREATS IN ANTWERP AND BRUSSELS.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The German proclamations published in Antwerp and Brussels prohibited any demonstrations and even the wearing of badges on the anniversary of the outbreak of war.

It was notified that street demonstrations would be suppressed by arms.

THE MIDDLAND QUEEN SUNK.

PRIVATION OF THE CREW

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The steamer Midland Queen has been sunk. A crew of seventy-two were hours in open boats without food before they were rescued. They included the Engineer's wife and a child of eighteen months.

DESTRUCTION OF GERMAN INFLUENCE.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICIAL'S DECLARATION.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 6.

Mr. Hughes, Attorney-General, has declared that the Commonwealth will pursue unflinchingly the policy of destroying German influence wherever it used to exist, especially the German world-wide hold upon the metal industry.

RENEGADE SIR ROGER CASEMENT.

NEARLY LYNCHED FOR TRYING TO SUBORN IRISH PRISONERS.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Americans who have arrived in Berne from Germany state, Sir Roger Casement was recently sent to visit the Irish prisoners in camp in order to suborn them against England, but immediately he began to speak the prisoners rushed and would have lynched him, if the armed guard had not surrounded him.

MACHINE GUNS FOR SOUTH AFRICAN CONTINGENT.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Subscriptions are being raised throughout South Africa to supply the Overseas Contingent with machine guns.

POPE'S NEW STEP TOWARDS PEACE

LONDON, Aug. 7.

A telegram to the "Daily Telegraph" from Rome says the Pope is about to take a new step in favour of peace, invoking specially the co-operation of the neutral countries.

ITALIAN SUCCESS ON CARSO.

EXTENSIVE ENTRENCHMENT STORMED.

ENEMY'S VAIN EFFORTS TO ARREST ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

ROME, Aug. 6.

The Italian offensive is being vigorously maintained in various sectors.

The Austrians violently counter-attacked the Italian centre on the Carso Plateau, hoping to arrest the advance.

The communique says that the Italians withstood the shock and then attacked the enemy fiercely and stormed a very extensive entrenchment, dominating the entrance to an important wood and vital height.

The enemy last evening made very desperate efforts to regain the entrenchment, but were completely repulsed.

160 PRISONERS TAKEN.

The communiqué says nothing important has happened on any front but the Italians have progressed somewhat on the Carso Plateau taking 160 prisoners.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS BY ITALIAN AIRSHIPS

An Italian airship bombed the camps around Lake Doberdo and another bombarded the Opcina railway. While returning, they were attacked by an Austrian seaplane, which dropped three incendiary bombs from above. The airship fire put the seaplane to flight. Both the airships returned undamaged.

ITALIAN DIRIGIBLE BROUGHT DOWN.

ROME, Aug. 7.

An Italian dirigible attacking Pola, where many successful raids have been made, was brought down by gunfire and the crew of six were captured.

FIRE ON A P. AND O. BOAT AT TILBURY.

ORIGINATED IN BUNKERS.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

A fire, originating in the bunkers, broke out on the steamer Khyber from Bombay, which arrived yesterday at Tilbury. Tugs of fire brigades are pumping water into the bunkers.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The fire on the steamer Khyber has been controlled The damage is not believed to be serious. The cargo was unloaded with expedition.

RESTORATION OF PEACE IN MEXICO.

JOINT DEMAND BY AMERICAN STATES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.

At the conference of the United States and various central and south American Republics it was decided to send a message to the Mexican military leaders, demanding the restoration of peace and constitutional Government in Mexico.

NEW PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT

ELECTION OF BERNARDINO MACHADO

LISBON, Aug. 7.

Bernardino Machado has been elected President of the Portuguese Republic.

SOUTH CANADA CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, August 7.

The South Canara Co-operative Society have decided to give up part or whole of the interest on the provident fund to the Servants of India Society. A shopkeeper has also promised five rupees annually.

MALABAR ITEMS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, August 7.

A curious petition is reported to be sent by 120 "Jehus" of Tellichery (Malabar), to the Collector of Malabar. It states that the recent motor bus service between Mahe and another place has thrown them out of work and so requests its discontinuance.

A report of cold-blooded murder comes from Dharampuri, Salem, where a Muslim pensioned sepoy is alleged to have murdered his brother's wife in an altercation over the sale of his land. He has absconded.

A party of "pariahs" (untouchables) trading in hides are reported by an up-country correspondent to have met death under curious circumstances. The party, after buying hides in the fair, kept the bundle near a prickly-pear bush and slept unsuspecting anything. The party with the bundle got into a boat to cross the Cauvery. When in the middle of the river a cobra suddenly started out of the bundle, when all the men gathered on one side of the boat and it capsized. The men are believed to be drowned.

BOMBAY AND MUNITIONS.

SUBSTANTIAL ASSISTANCE.

GENEROUS AID OF MILL-OWNERS.

Though the interval has not been a long one, since the question of India contributing her share to the great cause, by assisting in the manufacture of munitions was first mooted, it is satisfactory to learn, that through the energy and enterprise of one or two Government officers and the co-operation of mill-owners, a capable organization has been effected for dealing with the business part of the question in a methodical workman-like manner.

It is well-known that the finishing, or last stage, of the completed shell-case requires skilled labour at the hands of the proficient mechanic. We are unable to say definitely what the practical effect of the organization will amount to, but the final finishing work will be entrusted to the big railway workshops. And as our Bombay mills may be counted upon to supply quite a number of lathes, all the necessary rough turning should easily be done by the ordinary mill mechanic without much expert supervision, as soon as the shell bodies are received from the steel works. When the railway shops receive the specifications of the shells a steel billets, an official will be appointed to organize a staff to work under the orders of the railways, for communicating details to the mills, giving drawings, the dimensions of the work to be done and at the same time the mill itself could supply an estimate of the number of billets it is prepared to take delivery of and work up. An inspector will be deputed to each mill, to ensure the work being properly done, On the rough shells worked up by the mills being passed, they will be sent on to the railway workshops to be finished.

Several agents have, with fine spirit, offered cartage, labour and use of lathes free of charge under the special circumstances, and it is quite possible many others will follow this commendable example. The inspectors are also volunteering their services, and though they will visit the various workshops and test the output, they will do so not as Government Inspectors, but as voluntary assistants as the medium of communication between the mills and the finishing centres. It is not possible to give even an approximate estimate of the number of shells Bombay is capable of producing. But as we have an unlimited amount of patriotic fervour amongst the mill agents and railways, plenty of machinery, and a splendid display of capable, energetic officials, the supply should be considerable. And we hope to hear soon that everything is in full swing, turning out a supply worthy of this great city.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

DESPERATE CHARACTER OF WARSAW FIGHT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 5th August:—

The Russians are withdrawing from the outer lines round Warsaw and Ivanogrod but elsewhere stoutly withstanding the Austro-German offensive. In the Baltic Provinces several actions took place on the river Mussa in the direction of Riga and Brausk. The Germans say that on the 3rd of August their troops reached Kupiszky district, 26 miles east of Ponieviez.

FIGHTING ON THE NAREW.

A Russian communiqué says that on the Narew on the 3rd August the Russians repulsed persistent attacks towards Lomza and Kovno, 16 miles north-west of Lomza, but near the Szkwa-Narew confluence. The Russians fighting stubbornly retired to a new front, west of Warsaw. The Russians in accordance with the orders withdrew from the Blonil-Nardarzypn line to the Warsaw position. The movements were carried out unhindered by the enemy, in conformity with the pre-arranged plan; Russians gradually shortening the front on the left bank of the Vistula before Ivanogrod.

The German troops who crossed the Vistula, north-west of Ivanogrod, delivered a series of barren attacks in great strength on 2nd August, vainly trying to advance in the occupied region between the Vistula and the Bug.

UNPRECEDENTEDLY DESPERATE FIGHTING.

The enemy with considerable forces attempted on 3rd August to force the Russian front near lake Dratoff, four miles north-east of Lenczna on the Vieprz, and also in Gora-Lyssaia district on the Cholm-Vlodawa road. Along this front the battle reached the pitch of desperation almost unprecendented. During the whole day hail of enemy projectiles was showered upon the Russian trenches, but the units held firm, sheltering in dug-outs against shells valiantly and repeatedly repulsed the onset of great enemy forces and they took offensive at nightfall with the greatest vigour and overthrew the dense German masses, which fell back in disorder.

RUSSIAN RETIREMENT.

A German communiqué says, since the early morning of 4th August Russians are retreating between the Vistula and the Bug in a northerly direction and those near Ostilug, east of the Bug. Near Vladimir Volynsky the Russians are also retreating.

VALUE OF BRITISH NAVAL SUPREMACY

Mr. Balfour, at a patriotic meeting, emphasised the value of the British naval supremacy and said that the whole basis of defence structure depended upon the fact that through these months the Allies had a superiority at sea secured by the British fleet.

INDIAN TROOPS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

HOW SHAIBA WAS WON.

GALLANT WORK BY THE INDIANS.

Little has been heard of the battle of Shaiba, or as it is more accurately termed, the battle of Berjetsia Woods, and yet it was one of the biggest and most picturesque engagements ever fought by the Indian Army. The following graphic account is from the pen of one who actually saw the fighting, and is supplied by the Central News Agency.

The first intimation we had of the near presence of the enemy was the news that the Turkish and Arab forces were moving down on us from their camp fourteen miles away, 23,000 strong, with thirty guns. Nine thousand were regular Turkish infantry, and there were two crack Constantinople remigents, corresponding to our Guards, and nicknamed the "Firemen."

At the most to meet this host we could only muster nine weak squadrons of Indian cavalry, twenty-six guns, two battalions of British infantry, and seven of Indian infantry, all extremely weak in numbers, say 6,000 rifles all told. We fortunately had a preponderance in machine-guns, although the Turkish guns were of the latest German manufacture and better than ours. Their cannon were of much heavier calibre, as they had at least three 5-inch howitzers, while the rest were excellent guns of a recent Krupp pattern.

At dawn on Monday (April 13), the fun began with the regular Turkish infantry making an attack on the trenches south of the fort. They kept it up for an hour, doing no damage except to slightly wound one man; but at 7-30 a.m., all their guns opened on us, including three heavy howitzers called by the Tommies "Little George." Our guns began to knock out the Turkish guns systematically, though the Turkish shooting was very fine. At ten o'clock everything was quiet again, when suddenly bang went "Little George," burning the guard tent.

THE ARAB CHARGE, AND A SURPRISE.

As if it was a signal, thousands of Arabs, with their banners flying, made a dash at our trenches. It was a wonderful sight. We waited until they got within 800 yards, then we let them have four machine-guns and fifteen rounds per rifle rapid. Down went their front rank, and their second line stood for about one and a half minutes; then they had had enough. Nothing farther happened except continual sniping till 4 p.m., when the Turkish guns opened again. The "Firemen" and Kurdish Horse made a desperate attack on the south-eastern trenches, but were repulsed, and the Kurdish Horse, getting too near, we let loose some of our cavalry at them. The Kurds at once massed behind a small hill to charge our rather weak cavalry, but they never dreamt what was really going to happen. Our cavalry, instead of charging, wheeled suddenly to the left and unmasked a battery of horse guns. A densely packed body of horse faced at 900 yards by a British quick-firing battery! During the night two attacks were made, but neither were pressed home. There was continual sniping all night long.

On Tuesday our cavalry made a magnificent charge but they were driven back; so out went our infantry under cover of the guns, and they made a proper mess of the Arabs. In the late afternoon our cavalry and infantry attacked the Turks and drove them from the advance positions, capturing two guns and numerous prisoners. During the night there was more sniping.

NO STOPPING THE INFANTRY.

On Wednesday we thought the Turks must have gone right back, so we moved out to clear the positions in front of us. It was not such an easy job as we expected. The Turks had only gone back to an entrenched camp called Berjetsia Woods. Although they hopelessly out-numbered us and were dug in, we attacked across the open desert. From 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. the battle hung in the balance, but there was no stopping our infantry. The Turks commenced to move off steadily at 4 p.m., but the retreat quickly became a rout, and their whole line fled in the utmost disorder. All their stores and ammunition were left and the line of retreat was strewn with infantry packs. By that time it was getting quite dark, and we gave up the pursuit. The great feature of the day was the bayonet charge by one of the British battalions about 4-30 p.m. About a quarter of an hour later the whole line on the left charged with irrepressible enthusiasm and carried the trenches. The Turkish losses in killed and wounded were over 6,000.

A BOMBAY ARMY VICTORY.

With the exception of one regiment of Punjabis, this battle was entirely won by the Bombay army—the Mahrattas and Rajputana Rajputs. The British regiments were, of course, splendid, but there was not a hair to draw between British and Indian. We had a moral superiority all through, and, though we were twice practically enveloped, the Turks dared not press their advantage. On Thursday the cavalry pursued, but the Turks had fled right away leaving their wounded and some of their guns behind.

The battle enabled the town of Amara to be captured with practically no loss; it completely broke up the Turco-Arab combine against us, and it relieved the pressure on the oil-pipe line in Persia.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 9.)

enemy is encouraged, and our Allies wonder at the apparent inconsistencies of the British people and Government. We ought to know how to protect ourselves in such cases; but the fact remains that we have to submit while the world is supplied with versions of our national behaviour which unquestionably tend to damage our repute. The case of the South Wales miners is at once special and symptomatic. No charge of lack of patriotism can possibly be brought against the community; for it has furnished a remarkable number of recruits to the army. But the South Wales coalfield has always been different from the coalfields of Northern England. It is, for one thing, of later date, it has been more rapidly developed, and has produced a type of working man and of trade union different from the miner of Durham and Northumberland who ranks among the aristocracy of British labour. In South Wales the relations between the colliery owners and the men have been anything but satisfactory; they have, indeed, for many years past revealed elements of social peril. The more responsible trade union leaders have been losing hold of the men, and the syndicalist or "rebel" leaders have had a large following.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

The South Wales mines supply the bulk of the coal upon which the Navy depends, and it would have been well if, in the first stages of the war, the Government had declared for absolute public control. They did this in the case of the railways, and had they resolved to extend Government control over the mines they would undoubtedly have been able to count upon the support of the country. The Government, however, was anxious to avoid as far as possible direct interference with industry, and they do not appear to have contemplated at any time so large a measure of the taking over of the coalfields—even the taking over of the field essential to the maintenance of naval power. To those acquainted with the manifold difficulties of South Wales there was nothing surprising in the strike itself; nor do they find it hard to reconcile the attitude of the men with the fact of the splendid recruiting record of the coal region. There have been deplorable faults of leadership coupled with the unhappy efforts of those who, for several years past, have been working for the overthrow of trade union organisation. But we should undoubtedly be nearer to the root of the evil if we sought it in the immense war profits which have accrued to the owners and shareholders during the past year. It is the sense that the burdens of the war are falling unequally, and that some of those who are most loudly blaming the workers for unwillingness to sacrifice, that has counted more than anything else in the Labour troubles. They are over now in South Wales; and it is manifestly a good thing that agreement has been reached without the application of the compulsory clauses of the Munitions Act.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

In the middle days of August the whole country will be engaged upon the task of framing answers to the questions contained on the National Register forms. The announcement is made that the Government hopes to finish in two months the immense labour of analysis and classification. That seems a decidedly optimistic estimate, for the Register will probably comprise a total of 25 million names. The scheme continues to be severely criticised on the ground of its needless extent and especially because it is based upon the assumption that every individual from 15 to 65 can state in intelligible form what kind of work he or she is capable of doing in the way of national service. This country has had a national school system for 45 years. That is not a long period, and the instruction given in our elementary schools is not such as to train the majority of the people in expressing themselves, especially in terms of an altogether new kind of official document. It is impossible to imagine in advance what the completed Register will be like; but it is not difficult to agree with those critics who contend that 25 million entries, confused by masses of irrelevant detail, must be an extraordinarily complex and troublesome affair to handle for purposes of national organisation. It may be, however, that the stronger party in the Government has already decided upon the use to which the National Register is to be put. Lord Kitchener, Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Long have all spoken with sufficient definiteness on the point. They have announced that the main purpose of the National Register is to discover the extent of our resources in men of military age; and it is natural to infer that the work of classification will be first of all directed to the separate classification of these. The Register is a curiously wasteful and bewildering means of arriving at the result immediately aimed at, and we may assume that it represents a compromise between the two groups in the Cabinet. As regards the men available for military service, however, it may work, although the Head of the Census Department or of the Local Government Board could, no doubt, have thought out a very much simpler plan of accomplishing the aim of the national service party.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF FOREIGNERS' ORDINANCE.

CALICUT AGENT OF BOMBAY FIRM FINED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, August 7.

A Calicut correspondent learns Mr. C. D. Headinger, Calicut Agent to Messrs. Volkart Brothers, who was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50 by the Collector of Calicut for violating the Foreigners' Ordinance, 1914, has submitted a revision petition to the High Court. The case is to be heard next week.

SIR RICHARD LAMB.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE TOWN HALL

On Saturday evening Khan Bahadur H. M. Bhivandidvala was "At Home" to a large number of guests to meet Sir Richard Lamb, the retiring Member of Council. The Town Hall where this entertainment took place, was most tastefully decorated, and the lofty hall with its massive pillars, now beflagged and covered with multicolored cloth and palm leaves presented an animated scene. For old world dignity and classic grandeur no building in Bombay even approach this splendid structure and no pains or expenses were spared to make the entertainment a success.

There was a large number of guests representative of all communities and professions. The majority were Parsis, Hindus coming next, with a large sprinkling of Mahomedans Europeans and others. Among the gentlemen present were, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sardar Biwaller, Messrs. P. C. Sethna, S. T Bhandare, Raoji V. J. Shunkersett, S. H. Simcox, Sir Narayan Chandavarker, Messrs Narottam Morarji Goculdas, N. V. Mandlik, V. N. Dabholker, Rao Bahadur, N. P. Vaidya, Messrs. Purshottumdas Thakoredas Pandurang Vasudev, Amirudin Tayabji, Hiralal Mansukhalal. J. P. Orr, Frank Olievira. Mouvlvie Rafiuddin Ahomed and many others.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb was received by the Khan Bahadur and his son, when he arrived at about 5.45 p.m.

Khan Bahadur Bivandivala, spoke as follows:—

The dominant note in my heart this evening is one of unspeakable regret, for I feel, and I am sure all of us here present feel, that we are parting with an old, well tried and above all a sympathetic friend and very distinguished servant of Government. First and foremost, Sir, your simplicity and never-failing courtesy have endeared you to us all. In you we have seen what an Englishman is. Rising from the lowest rung of the Indian Civil Service as an Assistant Collector to the high office of Vice-President of his Excellency the Governor's Council, you have with all your power and prosperity retained your goodness of heart. I am one of the many, and I speak from experience. I first made your acquaintance in the Kolaba District when you were Collector there. This acquaintance in time flowered and ripened into, what I do myself the honour to claim, a sincere friendship, a friendship which has served me as a shield and has been a blessing to me and my family. When in trouble, and what man in a line of life such as mine is free from it, I came to you and your deep sympathy and sound advice acted like balm and gave me fresh courage and hope in the battle of life.

I may be pardoned if I allude to a recent incident. I was very anxious that Uran where I have my home and round which most of my business lies, should have a good water-supply, and for this purpose I contributed my humble mite of rupees one lakh and as the contribution from others was insufficient, and it was necessary that the work should be taken in hand soon, I promised to contribute a further sum of Rs. 30,000. For some reason or other, of which I am not aware, the execution of the scheme has dragged on for some years. I appealed to you in the matter, and not in vain, and though it is my misfortune that the work has not been completed during your regime, it is a source of great consolation to me to know that it was started under your auspices and to have received the assurance that it would be taken in hand soon after the present monsoon. You have thus helped me in all directions. You are now taking leave of us and my heart is too full of sadness to find adequate words by which to thank you for all that you have done on my behalf.

In conclusion he wished Sir Richard and his wife and children, a long and happy life and he assured him of his constant good wishes.

SIR RICHARD LAMB'S REPLY.

Sir Richard in reply spoke at some length and thanked Khan Bahadur Bhivandivala for his magnificent entertainment and to all the ladies and gentlemen who had come there for the occasion. The Khan Bahadur he thought, had spoken of him in far too flattering terms, and he wished he had deserved them. It was a difficult thing to depart from so many friends with whom he had been associated for so many years, but it was a source of great pleasure to him when going from a land where he had lived for such a long time that he was carrying with him the esteem and good wishes of his friends.

The proceedings then terminated.

FAREWELL DINNER AT THE TAJ.

On Saturday night Sir Richard Lamb was entertained at dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel by the Bombay Presidency Mosiem League. Sirdar Suleman Cassim Mitha, C.I.E., presided and the following were among those present:

Mr. Salebhai Karimbhai Barodawalla; Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.S.I.; Khan Bahadur Hakim Mohamed Dayam; Mr. Mohamed Mian Khandwani; Khan Saheb Haji Ibrahim Haji Sumar Patel; Mr. N. N. Saher; the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Karimbhoy, Kt.; Mr. Haji Ahmed Mohamed; Mr. Haji Tarmohamed Haji Adam; Mr. A. A. Begmohamed; Mr. Haji Suleman A. Wahed; Mr. M. C. Laktani; Dr. Abdulsattar A Gaya; Mr. A. Abdul-Rahim; Mr. A. M. Kajiji; Mr. Amirudin Tyabji; Mr. Haji Habib H. Karim-Mohamed; Mr. P. S. Goolam Mohamed Rafaie; Mr. Sayad Mohiuddin; Mr. Frank Oliviera; Mr. Haji Yusuf H. E. Sobhani; Mr. Mohamedbhoy Currimbhoy; Mr. Mohamedbhoy Hajibhoy Lallji; Mr. Goolamhusein R. Khairaj; Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad; the Hon. Moulvie Raffiudin; the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr; Dr. Stanley Reed; Mr. F. F. Gordon; Mr. Budrudin A. Koor; Mr. C. H. M. Critchley; Mr. Karmali Peerbhoy; Mr. Cassumalli Jairajbhoy Pirbhoy; Mr. Mia Mohamed Hassan Mackab; Mr. M. S. Jayakar and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin.

The arrangements of the dinner were very successfully carried out by Mr. C. Stengler, manager of the Taj Mahal Hotel.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENTS TO SIR RICHARD LAMB.

Photo by Messrs. Bourné and Shepherd.

Party at the Town Hall.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

Moslem League Dinner at the Taj.

RECENT CEYLON DISTURBANCES.

GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT IN COUNCIL

(News Bureau.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 7.

At Friday's meeting of the Ceylon Legislative Council the Governor made a lengthy reference to the recent Ceylon riots, which he described as a great calamity and said:—

The essential fact which nothing can obscure is that one section of his Majesty's subjects attacked another. The assailants were Buddhists and Sinhalese. The victims were peaceable Muslims. The attack began suddenly at Kandy on the night of May 28th. Like wild fire it spread to Rambukkana, thence through Colombo down the coast to Natara. The rioting ranged over five provinces, the four honourable exceptions being Uva and Anuradhapura and, of course, the two Tamil provinces Jaffna and Batticola, whose inhabitants have no community of race or creed with the Buddhists or the Sinhalese. What has befallen the Muslims at Sinhalese hands in the five Provinces is that their property has been looted, their houses and shops wrecked and they have themselves been wounded, outraged and murdered."

Proceeding, his Excellency mentioned that the punishment of the guilty and the compensation of the sufferers was the immediate step which would be carried out for the full vindication of law and order and for righting the wrongs suffered by the Muslims.

His Excellency next detailed the measures taken in quelling the disturbances and referred to the legislative measures taken to prevent a disturbance in the future.

MUNICIPAL CLERKS' GRIEVANCES

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have laid under a deep debt of gratitude the Municipal employees,—voiceless as they are,—by publishing in your issue of to-day the letter of an ex-Municipal clerk regarding the grievances of Municipal clerks.

I earnestly crave the hospitality of your valued columns so well-known for ventilating the suffering of the voiceless and teeming millions of this official ridden country. There is another aspect of this question. Many a time the claims,—however legitimate and just they may be,—of the Municipal clerks and other employees in the superior and lower grades are overlooked and influential outsiders with no experience and no educational qualifications to swear to, are placed over the heads of the old, tried and experienced persons in the Municipal service. This state of things has gone on for years and years together, as is quite apparent from the names appearing in the Municipal Servants' List, which clearly shows that the Municipal Service is a fair dumping ground for the sons, brothers, cousins, brothers-in-law, sons-in-law, nephews, hangers-on, jo-Hukamvalas, flatterers and sycophants, and distant relatives of corporators and other influential persons and even of the Municipal officials.

This heartless, and pernicious practice of superseding claims to promotion of the tried Municipal servants is the scandal of the city and influence is the bane of Municipal service. This has caused much dissatisfaction amongst Municipal employees. I wish the stalwart lions of the Corporation would take up this matter and have it thrashed out.

The Municipal Commissioner has practically no time,—looking to the multifarious duties which he has to perform,—to go into details and the Head of the Municipal Department, who, for reasons best known to him, makes proposals superseding the claims of uninfluential employes for no fault of theirs, succeeds in his sinister object. If these supersessions were enquired into they would disclose a state of affairs which would clearly show that the service of Local Self-Government has come to a most deplorable pass.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Bombay, August 4.

The Session Judge of Cuddalore has acquitted an accused in a case of alleged fratricide, two prosecution witnesses having retracted the statements they made before the Committing Magistrate.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

A LARM AT RAPID INCREASE OF PERCENTAGE OF PASSES.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

At yesterday's meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University, Mr. Watson moved that the Senate views with alarm the rapid increase in the percentage of passes in the University examinations, especially Matriculation and B.A. examinations, which have taken place in recent years and desires an immediate enquiry to be held as to its cause and significance.

A lengthy discussion followed in the course of which Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee intimated that he had an intention to move that a Committee should be appointed to report on the conditions of recognised schools and affiliated colleges, what improvements had been effected in them since 1905, and what further improvements were required to increase to their efficiency, and generally to report on the courses and the standard prescribed by the regulations of the Faculty of Arts and Science. To give Sir Ashutosh an opportunity to move the motion, the consideration of the item was postponed.

Some animated discussion also took place regarding the procedure to be observed by examiners in giving marks when candidates had answered more than the specified questions required. In such cases the rule was to select the best answers out of the whole paper. The Senate resolved that candidates for examination, exceeding the number of answers required by the examiner's note at the head of the question paper, shall only be entitled to marks assigned for the number required by the examiner, taken in the order in which they are answered in the candidate's paper.

The Government of India were asked by the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate whether, in view of the prospective establishment of a separate University at Bankipore applications from colleges in Bihar and Orissa should be entertained by them. The Government of India, after consulting the Government of Bihar and Orissa, replied that the local Government considered it desirable that the University of Calcutta should continue to entertain applications for affiliation, but that they would be glad if the Syndicate could convey to them early intimation of any application received for additional affiliation.

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant to artificers of transport units of revised rates of pay representing approximately an increase of Rs. 3 per mensem to the existing rates of pay of blacksmiths, carpenters and shoeing smiths, Rs. 2, to that of saddlers and palanmakers and Re. 1 to that of hammermen and bellowmen.

RUSSIAN ETHNOGRAPHIC MUSEUM.

COLLECTION OF SPECIMENS FOR INDIAN SECTION.

(News Bureau.)

CALICUT, Aug. 8.

Professor and Mrs. Meerwarth who have come to India on an expedition to collect specimens and information for the Indian section of the Ethnographic Museum of the Russian Academy of Sciences, have been very busy here. The Museum has different sections for different parts of the world and it is interesting that the Indian Section owes the development to the interest taken by the present Czar who had travelled in India when he was heir to the throne. The Academy realised the necessity of a lady to accompany the professor, who chose work in the East owing to the social conditions of women here.

The couple left Russia before the war and have been in Ceylon for a year. The husband learnt Tamil and Telugu, while the wife is learning Malayalam. They are placing orders for specimens of jewellery, household utensils, costumes, etc., and gathering first-hand information regarding the social and religious customs and beliefs, witnessing ceremonials and games. The husband devotes attention chiefly to religion and philosophy, while the wife to conditions of home-life.

The Museum may help the trade relations between Russia and India in course, but the work of Mr. and Mrs. Meerwarth is purely academical. They may spend a year in India. The professor left for Madras, leaving his wife at Calicut.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS DELAYED.

S. S. MALWA WEATHER BOUND AT FREEMANTLE.

(News Bureau.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 7.

The P. & O. steamer Malwa with the Australian mails was weather bound at Freemantle and is expected to arrive in Colombo about four days late, instead of August 13th as scheduled.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN TRAVANCORE

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Aug. 6.

The Travancore Government policy to open out schools wherever people are willing to provide school houses seems to have been very successful. Last year in two divisions a large number of schools were opened owing to this policy. The Quilon Division alone has spent one and a half lakhs of rupees and given 40 acres of land.

THE MANY USES OF THE PUTTEE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Reading an article in your daily paper under "Recruits and Physique," dated 5th August, may I please be allowed a space in your valuable paper to express my views as a defender of "Is the Puttee Practical?" The only answer to be given is "Yes." I consider it the most useful piece of equipment that a soldier possesses, providing that puttees are made of the right material and right length.

The advantages are tenfold. First of all it enables one to march distances without being tired and strengthens the calves of the legs and should not be applied too tightly so as to prevent circulation. In wet weather it is most comforting and does not all get wet as is supposed to be the case. It also serves the purpose of bandaging when a doctor is not at hand, which often takes place on a battlefield, as I have put it to the practical test in using a rifle as a splinter and the puttee as a bandage in first aid on the battlefields of South Africa. In addition there are a good many cases of colic and sometimes dysentery and in each case the Puttee is applied to the stomach which is very effective. In addition it is most useful, as I had the experience of conveying wounded off the battlefield. At a most critical moment a party of stretcher-bearers was sent to where I was with stretchers minus slings and I at once put the puttee into use, as a distance of three miles had to be traversed which meant a very great strain on the bearers' arms.

On other occasions horses were captured and no ropes to hold them were at hand, and at once the puttee was brought into use. In crossing rivers it is also most useful and is a very necessary requisite as part of a soldier's equipment.—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

A. O. HUME ANNIVERSARY.

A MADRAS CELEBRATION.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Aug. 7.

The late Mr. Allan Octavius Hume's anniversary was celebrated this evening at the Mahajana Sabha, when Mr. Rangachari presided. Mr. Sathyamoorthi addressed the assembly on Mr. Hume's life work and dwelt at length on the impetus given by him to the Indian National Congress even as an official.

The president, in concluding his speech, remarked that Englishmen of Hume's type were many in the olden days, but now they are only a rare commodity. If we had such men in the Civil Service, the budget of grievances voiced by the Congress would be dwindled.

THE KARAKORAM EXPEDITION.

VALUABLE RESULTS OBTAINED.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

The expedition which Cavaliere Filippo De Filippi conducted to Leh and thence to the Karakoram Pass and finally over the Pass to Yarkana and Kashgar having been brought to a conclusion we may take a general view of its achievements even though its results are not yet available.

The most striking characteristic of the expedition has been its distinct avoidance of the record-breaking spirit. It set out to enlarge the world's knowledge of a difficult and little known region in the same spirit as actuated the best expeditions to the polar regions. The expedition was planned on a generous scale and was prepared to carry out work of many different kinds, topographical, magnetic, gravimetric and geological and was equipped also for the reception of wireless signals for the determinations of longitude. From the point of view of the Survey Department the last-named was the most original part of the enterprise. The idea of attempting to receive signals from India across the great ranges mountains that separate it from the scene of the expedition's labours by means of a small portable apparatus was a bold one. The result was extremely satisfactory. Signals were clearly received both on this side of the Karakoram Pass and on the further side and a very valuable set of longitude fixings has been made.

The gravimetric observations have been numerous and it is hoped will be found to have been completely successful. The Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey had expressed a wish that if possible the station of More which was the last station observed at by Captain Baseve before his death might be made one of the expedition's pendulum stations and very great efforts were made by Cavaliere De Filippe and Commander Alessio to give effect to this suggestion.

The climatic conditions frustrated then but their efforts were not relaxed but much time had been spent and much hardship endured. This is mentioned in order to show how anxxious Cavaliere De Filippe and his staff were to co-operate with the Survey of India. They have always been willing to take an interest in our problems and to adapt their programme to our needs, though the attempt to repeat the pendulum observations at More failed. This does not mean that the questions which Captain Baseve's observations raised will have no light thrown on them. The observations made at Leh and to the north will be of great value. The amount of good mapping that was done by the expedition was considerable and our knowledge of the rivers and the watersheds in the neighbourhood of the Karakoram Pass will now be complete.

The achievements of the expedition have been notable and undoubtedly the chief burden was borne by and the chief credit is due to Cavaliere De Filippi.

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR'S INTEREST.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Aug. 7.

Sir Sankaran Nair presided at the fifth annual meeting of the Depressed Classes Mission Society held last evening. The annual report adopted showed that the Society maintained five schools, which could only accommodate 240 students, although more applied for admission.

Sir Sankaran Nair, in the course of his address, referred to his impending departure and said:—"If I am able to do something there in the position that I am called upon to hold for these depressed classes it is not likely that I shall forget to do so (Cheers). What I shall be able to do, of course, remains to be seen. There may be influences in favour or there may be adverse influences. What they are I have no idea, but of that I will tell you something after five years' time."

AMERICAN DEPORTED AS UNDESIRABLE ALIEN.

TOURING WITH A PARTY OF SIKHS.

(News Bureau.)

RANGOON, Aug. 6.

A young American named C. W. Allan, who accompanied a party of Sikhs from America, touching at various Far Eastern ports en route to Bangkok, was deported to the Straits Settlements to-day.

Allan and Hakoor Singh, the leader of the Sikhs, pretended to be partners of a hardwood timber company and as such visited various ports. From Bangkok they went across the country to Kawkarick on the Burma-Siamese border where Allan was arrested. But falling ill, he was released by the Deputy Commissioner and sent to Rangoon where he went to a hospital. Subsequently, his frequent visits to Moulmein roused suspicion, resulting in an examination of his papers and his deportation as an undesirable alien.

EDUCATION IN BARODA.

NEW COMMISSION APPOINTED.

(News Bureau.)

BARODA, Aug. 6.

With a view to enquire into the defects of the existing educational system and suggest necessary changes, an Education Commission has been appointed by his Highness the Maharaja.

The Baroda Council have sanctioned a new scheme of terminal tax to be taken by the railway authorities, following the example of Ahmedabad. It is understood that the scheme will be in force from January next.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Aug 4.

The following casualties are announced:—

UNOFFICIALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut. C. G. Surters, Border Regiment.

WOUNDED.

Major A. R. Knox, Artillery.
Captain R. O. Logan, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Captain G. H. Mellers, Sherwoods.
Lieutenant I. D. Dewar, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. C. N. Copeman, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut. J. I.Dobson, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. W. E. Harper, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. M. E. Trollope, Londons.
Second-Lieut. H. R. Waterman, Middlesex.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Major W. A. Edwards, North Staffords.
Major F. C. Marsh, Border Regiment.
Captain A. R. Edgell, East Lancashires.
Captain T. B. Forwood, Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry.
Lieut. J. Knowles, York and Lancasters.
Lieut. D. O. Lumley, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. W. West. Sherwoods.

KILLED.

Major L. W. Oldham, Engineers.
Captain G. W. Hopton, Berkshires.
Lieut. F. G. Stranack, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. A. R. Trehern. Berkshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major C. Pulley, Artillery.
Lieut. G. N. Young, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut. H. Law, Welsh Regiment.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Lieut.-Colonel O. H. Palmer, Warwicks.
Major G. R. Fielding, Sherwoods.
Lieut. J. C. Grogan, Scottish Borderers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain C. G. Grail, North Staffords.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

UNOFFICIALLY WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Captain W. G. Pearson, Royal Lancasters.
Captain D. A. MacGregor, Berkshires.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. E. Corse-Scott, Engineers.
Lieut. R. H. Dryden, Artillery.
Lieut. O. A. Forsyth-Major, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. E. L. Francis, Wiltshires.
Lieut. E. J. Maples, Lincolns.
Lieut. M. E. Moir, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Larke, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. R. A. Douglas, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. E. B. Gilkes, Rifle Brigade.

To make a perfect self-raising flour

mix one part of "Paisley Flour" with eight parts of ordinary flour, and run through a sieve to perfect the mixing.

You will know that the mixture is both pure and fresh, and that its action will be certain, because

"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder

is always in perfect condition in its damp-proof tin.

A postcard to Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta, will bring you the "Brown & Polson" Book of 73 Recipes, gratis and post free.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills: Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

"O. T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

SOLD BY ALL STORES.

SIR IAN HAMILTON AT THE DARDANELLES.

Photo by "Central News."

Sir Ian Hamilton and General Braithwaite rowed ashore.

Second-Lieut. F. W. Musson, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. G. G. Paine, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. C. L. Paul, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. R. D. Walker, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut. C. S. Whidborne, 14th Hussars.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Captain H. Wright, North Lancashires.
Lieut. C. K. James, Border Regiment.
Lieut. G. M. Smyth, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. T. M. Boyd, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. L. Sharpe, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. R. W. Whittal, Interpreter.

KILLED.

Captain M. Staniland, Lincolns.
Lieut. R. S. Briggs, West Yorkshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain N. Mosley, North Staffords.
Lieut. H. M. Cooper, King Edward's Horse.
Second-Lieut. B. G. Simpson, Artillery.

NOW KILLED.

Captain D. F. Mackenzie, Camerons.
Lieut. T. W. Callinan, Durham L. I.
Lieut. R. W. Rundle, Sherwoods.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Lieut. H. Summerton, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut. R. B. Woosnam, Worcesters (Game Ranger in East Africa).
Second-Lieut. T. D. Overton, Lincolns.

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut. C. Paterson, Royal Scots.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Col. C. W. Birkin, Sherwoods.
Major J. A. Hope, King's Rifles.
Capt. R. M. Waddington, West Yorkshires.
Lieut. H. J. Burke, Medicals.
Lieut. C. A. Hillyard, Artillery.
Lieut. F. Woodcock, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. C. H. Bagley, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. T. Brayshaw, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut. W. A. Fox, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. T. C. Frampton, York and Lancaster.
Second-Lieut. R. Gresley, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. G. C. Howard, North Staffords.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

KILLED.

Lieut.-Colonel C. S. Chaplain, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. B. O. Dewes, Middlesex.

The 39th list of casualties from the Mediterrean force reports killed 48, died of wounds 13, wounded 89, all Inian rank and file.

ENEMY SUBJECTS IN MYSORE.

STEPS TO INTERN ALL.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BANGALORE, August 7.

It is understood that the internment of all the Germans in Mysore State is seriously under consideration. Already they are under strict control as to their movements in and outside the State. They have ceased practically to act in their official capacities. It is possible that the Germans in the Civil and Military Station will also be interned, except probably a couple of women teachers.

LORD KITCHENER'S VISIT TO BRIGHTON HOSPITAL.

Lord Kitchener paid a visit on Tuesday July 20 to the hospital for wounded Indian soldiers at Brighton which bears his name, and conversed with Subadar Mir Dast, V. C.

There are several hundred Indian orderlies and attendants employed at this hospital, and strict regulations have been made against drink being smuggled into the premises. William Ford was, on Monday last, fined 20s. on a charge of having procured whisky for one of the orderlies at his request. Colonel Sir Bruce Steon said the case had been taken in order to preserve discipline.

OPERATIONS IN THE DARDANELLES.

GAINS AND CASUALTIES.

Further progress was reported by Sir Ian Hamilton from the Dardanelles in mail week On July 12 attacks delivered along the whole front resulted in gains everywhere. In most places an advance of four hundred yards was made, involving the storming of two Turkish trenches: in others the move forward was half as great. Some three hundred yards of trench whose capture had been desired, remained in Turkish possession, but with that one exception complete success was attained. Prisoners were taken to the number of 422. The Indian force, as we know already, hold the extreme left of the Allied line, to the north-west of Krithia.

Mr. Asquith informed the House of Commons that the total casualties suffered by both naval and military forces in the Dardanelles up to the end of June were 42,434, or an increase of 3,798 casualties since the end of May. The total is made up as follows: 541 officers and 7,543 men killed; 1,257 officers and 25,557 men wounded, and 135 officers and 7,401 men missing. During the whole of the Boer war the whole of the casualties amounted to 38, 156.

Mr. George Calderon, whose English adaptation of Sir Rabindranath Tagore's "Maharani of Arakan" was played at the Hampstead Conservatoire is reported from the Dardanelles to have been wounded and missing since June 4. Mr. Calderon was a second-lieutenant in the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, and was attached to the King's Own Scottish Borderers. He had already been twice wounded in France.

CANDLE-LIGHT DINNER.

Everyone knows why red shades are so often chosen to drape mantels and electric bulbs, in spite of the fact that red is the most trying colour possible to the eyes, writes I. G. in the "Daily Chronicle." It is because the light shining through the shade casts a rosy glow about a room, hiding defects and suggesting beauties of colouring that are lost in the hard light of day. It is not only the room that is thus transformed, too, for the shaded light beautifies complexions, hiding the lines and imperfections that are shown only too plainly at other times.

Few women know the value of candle-light in these modern days when the candlestick is either relegated to the kitchen, or, if it is sufficiently antique, graces the drawing room purely as an ornament. There is no light that exactly resembles the one given by a candle for it is so soft that it casts a glamour over not only the room but its occupants. And for this reason women who wish to look their best would find it a delightful novelty to give parties that were lighted by candles only.

PINK SHADES.

It is possible to imagine the charming effect that two or three branches of candlesticks in the centre of a table would have. The candles are pink-shaded, making for that delightfully intimate atmosphere that many dinner parties lack. In the consciousness that she is looking her best, every woman present could not fail to enjoy herself, presenting the best side of her nature to the company for the moment.

It is a curious thing that even the softest light that gas can give cannot rival a candle, and on occasions when neither reading, sewing, nor writing is necessary the effect is all that can be wished. Women who, in the daylight, seem to have no pretensions to good looks have the hardnesses of their faces softened and beautified in the most remarkable manner. Somehow the sun seems to find out all the defects, and in doing so forgets to show the other things that make for a charming woman. A candle ignores all such superficialties, and instead shows the woman as she really is.

Beauty, after all, is only skin deep, so we are constantly told, and it is better to judge the beauty of a woman by the light in her eyes and the charm of her smile. Many of the most fascinating women are plain, and it is often a long time before their charms are discovered. Candle light, in the very ignoring of the little defects, makes the other stronger points of a nature the more apparent, revealing the personality in a way that nothing else could do so quickly.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes. C-5

STEEL-CLAD TROOPS.

ANCIENT IDEAS IN NEW FORM.

One of the many curious and unforeseen results of trench warfare on a gigantic scale has been the reintroduction of armour for the soldier, says the "Daily Mail." The French and the Russians have both to a considerable extent adopted helmets of thin steel, with a large measure of success.

Breastplates were first tried in modern war by the Japanese at the siege of Port Arthur, where the conditions resembled those of the trench struggle of to-day. On the eve of the assaults of September 1904 upon the Port Arthur forts, Japanese engineers were sent out to cut the wire entanglements, "with metal shields reaching as far down as the legs strapped in front of their bodies." Again in the mine warfare against the Russian forts the Japanese working parties pushed steel plates before them.

The Germans tried similar devices at Ypres. On the Yser in February one of our special correspondents in the north of France wrote that the Germans had many large concave steel plates, each capable of sheltering four men. Of the four two carried the shield one on the right and the other on the left. The third, armed with a rifle, fired through a special opening in the shield. The fourth, walking behind the third, hurled grenades.

SHIELDHOLDERS SHOT IN LEGS.

These shields proved very troublesome, though in some cases our soldiers succeeded in putting shots through the loophole and in other cases hit the legs of the men who were carrying the appliance, bringing it down with a crash.

In the French Army a steel skull cap is constantly worn by the infantry when delivering attacks with hand grenades.

In June it was announced that the French Ministry of War had adopted a light steel helmet suggesting in design the headpieces worn by men-at-arms six centuries ago. These helmets are painted grey-blue, harmonising with the French uniform. They give protection against spent bullets and shrapnel fragments, which inflict numerous wounds in the head in trench fighting.

These helmets have now been practically tested, and a report as to their great value from Dr. Devraigne appears in the "Lancet" He examined 55 cases of wounds in the head in which 42 of the wounded wore no helmet and 13 were protected with it. Twenty-three of the 42 suffered fracture of the skull and most of them died. The other 19 only suffered scalp wounds. Of the 13 with helmets none died, 5 had only scratches, and 8 suffered from "cerebral shock." There was not a single fracture of the skull among the protected men.

What the Germans are doing in this matter of helmets is not known, but it is believed that they too are busy experimenting with armour for the heads of their snipers and bomb-throwers. The German Staff is so alert that it never neglects a mechanical contrivance. German officers studied the steel breastplate which Sir Hiram Maxim produced twenty years ago, and Krupp has for years been experimenting with light, hard steels suitable for the equipment of pioneers and infantry with armour.

With regard to the British Army no information is forthcoming, but the large number of head wounds among our men points to the importance of giving them this protection.

The weight of armour might be a grave disadvantage if the fighting were in the open field. But where the two armies are a few hundred feet apart weight is no consideration whatever.

EARTH BAGS ON THE BACK.

The Italian infantry have learnt to advance crawling with bags of earth on their backs protecting them from shells. When they halt these bags form instantly an impromptu parapet from which at an opportune moment they spring on the enemy with fixed bayonets. In this way five miles of entrenchments have been carried by the Italians on the Carso.

LECTURE ON WAR

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 6.

There was a large attendance at the Residency Club hall yesterday evening when Captain Bray, 1-5th Battalion, Queen's (R. W. S.) Regiment, delivered a lecture on war. The Hon. H. V. Lovett, Commissioner, Lucknow presided.

Captain Bray gave a complete history of the combatants dealing particularly with Austria, Servia, Germany and the general European situation immediately preceding the war. The lecture was much appreciated by all present and a wish was expressed by several Indian gentlemen that it might be repeated in another part of the city for an Indian audience.

A daffedar and a constable were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and transportation for life respectively by the Mysore Sessions Judge for causing the death of a prisoner by rash act.

The committee of the All-India Ayurvedic Exhibition, Calcutta, has announced the results. In the Punjab only Pt. Thakur Dattasharma of "Amritdhara" has been awarded a gold medal and a first class certificate of merit.

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Read these striking statements by a famous Physician.

Kipling, in his story "At the End of the Passage," gives a terrible description of the nervous break-down that overtakes the hard-worked European in India at this time of the year.

The subject was fully discussed by the **President of the Indian Medical Board** in a paper read recently before the Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene on Neurasthenia (Nervous Break-down). Speaking from a long experience of India, he said that normal persons in the tropics often experienced neurasthenic symptoms, which he described as follows:—

"An officer, otherwise in every way a good fellow, becomes short-tempered; forgets names; is troubled with sleeplessness; feels his work too much for him; shirks responsibility; given to making molehills into mountains; procrastinating; susceptible on slight exertion, mental or physical, to fatigue, and with a loss of all powers of concentration."

Accompanying this condition there are usually symptoms attributed to liver, while, in the rainy season especially, a man's powers of resistance to disease are lowered and he is rendered more liable to attacks of Malaria, Dysentery, Typhoid, Cholera, Stomach and Bowel disorders, etc.

Whether or not you recognise in yourself any of the symptoms described above, you should certainly make a practice of taking Sanatogen regularly every day in order to increase your nerve-energy and strengthen your whole system.

"A True Nerve-Food."

DR. C. W. SALEEBY, in his book, "Health in Hot Climates," says: "To the extent of 95 %, Sanatogen consists of the most important protein in milk, which the body can utilise to the maximum extent. It thus responds to the precise requirements of diet in the tropics. But Sanatogen also contains to the extent of 5 % a salt of phosphorus in organic combination. The latter point is cardinal, for while phosphorus is essential for the nervous system, only in organic combination can phosphorus be absorbed, and it has been established that a large proportion of the phosphorus contained in Sanatogen is actually *retained* by the body. In short, Sanatogen is a true nerve-food. It is not a drug, and its action upon the body is that of a specially adapted food. It is not an effervescent action, quick to come and quick to go. It does not stimulate or excite, but constructs, and the test of its action is not the minutes or the hours, but the days and the weeks."

Take Sanatogen daily for some weeks, and it will not only feed up and strengthen your system with body-building proteid, but will also increase the phosphorus in your nerve-cells to such an extent that your nervous system will become thoroughly healthy and vigorous.

Thus, you will no longer be in danger of nervous break-down, nor will you be exposed to the constant risk of catching Malaria, Dysentery or other diseases.

Write for Free Booklet.

Buy a bottle of Sanatogen to-day at the nearest Chemist's or Bazaar, and write for a Free Copy of "How to Keep Well in Tropical Climates." This is a practical handbook, written by an experienced physician and containing a great deal of useful information. It will be sent, post free, provided you mention this paper. Address: A. Wulfing and Co., Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

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(Continued on 6 column.)

ELECTRIC-LAMP MAKING.

A remarkably good insight into the manufacture of that modern marvel—the metallic filament lamp—was obtained a few days ago by members of the Society of Engineers on the occasion of a visit to the Ponder's-end works of the Edison and Swan Electric Light Company (Ltd.), says a writer in the "Daily Telegraph".

Though the principal object of interest was the manufacture of the Royal Ediswan electric lamp, there was also afforded an opportunity of visiting the engineering section, where every department was working "to deliver the goods," such as switches, switchboards, instruments, and other electrical accessories required for Government use; extra hands and extended workshops hav enabled the additional output to go ahead with very little interruption of the usual trade.

Since the amalgamation of the Edison and Swan Companies, in the year 1883, great progress has been made in electric-lamp manufacture. The principal constituent of a lamp is the filament, because on its strength, economy in current consumption, and amount of light given off depends success or failure.

PREPARING THE TUNGSTEN FILAMENT.

The filament is to-day made principally from pure tungsten, wire-drawn, and it has been proved that this form of filament is exceedingly strong, will save 75 per cent. in current consumption against carbon filament lamps, and gives unexcelled brilliancy Tungsten was at one time only procurable abroad, but can now be prepared from a tungsten concentrate obtainable in Cornwall, which enables the company to be absolutely independent of imported raw material. Briefly, the tungsten in a powdered state is compressed under great hydraulic pressure into thin rectangular bars, which are kept at a very high temperature in a hydrogen flame, so that all impurities are removed. Then after electrical treatment, which makes the bars more solid, the material is ready for beating or swaging, which is carried out under great heat, and the finished article is a long thin rod of tungsten, which is gradually "drawn" down to the familiar thread-like wire seen in lamps. After the delicate process of assembling glass foot, stem, leading in wires, and supporting spiders (or arms) is completed, one piece being formed, the filament is wound on the supporting spiders. In bulb lamps the upper supports for the filaments are of strong and rigid nickel wire; the lower ones are of molybdenum, which is thinner and more elastic.

THE GLASS BULB.

The next process is to fix the filament in the form of a "cage" into the bulb, into which it is hermetically sealed. The lamp is then exhausted of air by pumps producing the highest obtainable vacuum. The Ediswan Company is exceedingly well supplied with means for glass making, having three large houses in full working order and a fourth (10-pot house) just being completed. The original small house used many years ago has also been reopened. The ingredients and mixing of the glass are not disclosed to anyone, because it has been the work of highly-skilled chemists to produce the present high-quality glass for Ediswan bulb making.

After the preparation of a "batch" it is put into a crucible in the furnace, the glass by this time being known as "molten metal." In making a bulb one of the operatives dips his rod (hollow metal tube) in the molten glass, and a sufficient quantity is deposited on the end. After a little blowing and motion through the air the partly-blown glass is placed in a mould, manipulated usually by a youth, then blown to the shape of a lamp in the mould. It is then knocked off the tube and sent to a sorting department, where all imperfect bulbs are rejected. The glass-houses are kept continuously running by eight-hour shifts.

After the exhaustion of the lamps the next procedure is to measure the candle-power and wattage on a photometer, after which the lamp is sent to be capped, the last stage being the etching on the glass bulb of the trade-mark, candle-power, and voltage.

COMFORT IN THE CAR

Good stout cocoa-nut matting will always render a motor-car cosy, and it is surprising what a large amount of vibration it absorbs which would otherwise come up to the feet. If a dickey seat be in use, another mat for the floor of the boot will add to the comfort of the rear passenger, as, if she is a lady, it is rather unpleasant for her to drum her feet on a wooden floor. Unsightly and dirty, foot-boards can also be prevented by a small cocoa-fibre mat opposite the door.

It is practically impossible to carry the spare wheel in the boot and use the latter at the same time for the floor of a dickey. In such cases, of course, an offside door can hardly be recommended, but when a light car is designed to carry two people only, the spare wheel should most certainly be carried in the boot, and there should be an offside door. If the body cannot be constructed strong enough to render this possible at the price at which light cars are sold, then an offside door should be provided at an extra cost. It is difficult, however, to see why an offside door cannot be fitted at the price at which the best light cars are being sold. Even a self-starter does not compensate for the absence of the door, as one often wants to get in or out without disturbing the passenger. Vaults over the side may suit the youthful, but for the middle-aged are undignified.

THORNYCROFT MOTOR LAUNCH.

The above illustration is that of a shallow draft cabin cruiser, specially designed for tropical service, to the order of the Argentine Government, by Messrs John I Thornycroft and Co., Ltd.

The dimensions are:—

Length	43ft.	0in.
Beam	7ft.	0in.
Draft	1ft.	3in.

and it is fitted with a Thornycroft 2/6 type 56 b.h.p. petrol motor. The motor is placed forward of the steersman's platform, the latter being placed amidships, whilst a well-lighted and roomy cabin is placed aft.

On account of the shallow draft the propellor is placed in a tunnel of the Thornycroft special type. Upon trials recently with one of these boats a speed of 10 knots was obtained. Provision is made to carry a canvas awning right fore and aft, whilst as a further protection from the sun's rays the cabin roof is extended over the cockpit aft. The hull is of teak, copper sheathed.

OIL FIELDS OF TRINIDAD.

Oil spouting from a well, showing deposit of sand in foreground, blown out with the oil.

NATALITE, A NEW FUEL.

Natalite is a fuel recently invented which consists of alcohol and ether, about 40 per cent. of ether being present. In the Natalite motor spirit at present in England, methyl-alcohol is to be found, probably as a denaturant. This fuel is obtained at low cost from various plants which grow wild in Natal, Australia, and Egypt, and, consequently the cost of manufacture is comparatively small, and the sources of supply apparently inexhaustible.

The fuel has recently been tested by the R.A.C., and a certificate of performance, dated June 1st, has been issued. The test was carried out on a 22 h.p. four-cylinder (95 into 130 mm.) Charron car, and a consumption of 16.4 miles per gallon was accomplished, which is quite a satisfactory performance for a large engine of an old pattern. The certificate states that the engine on all occasions started easily, either from cold or when warm, and that the valve caps and valve heads were found to be very clean after the trial.

Unfortunately, it will be quite twelve months before the fuel can be placed on the market, as the machinery and plant for its manufacture commercially have not yet been erected. It is likely that the first factory will be established in Natal, from which State the fuel takes its name. Altogether, Natalite appears to be a very promising fuel, that may be speedily established upon a sound basis, as there is no reason why, if this were carried out, the fuel should not be sold at a very cheap cost compared with petrol at the present time.

The spirit itself has a strong smell of ether, but the odour of the exhaust though peculiar, is not particularly offensive, and neither it nor the smell of the raw spirit is so objectionable as with benzole. It presents no difficulty in starting, and on the road there is no appreciable difference in the running, except that not quite so much air is needed as with petrol. The spirit if splashed on the varnish of the tank leaves a nasty stain, which is hard to remove. The machine on which Natalite was tested was a 1913 3½ h.p. P. and M.

For hoarseness which follows straining of the voice, nothing is so soothing or effective as Zymole Trokeys. A trial will please you B.22

FOR SPEED CONTROL.

Speedometers, as a rule, only tell the motorist when he is exceeding the speed limit; they do not prevent him from doing so. On commercial motor vehicles, the speed question is often of greater importance than that of overloading, and one of the large speedometer manufacturers has hit upon the happy idea of combining the indicator of speed with an arrangement that will prevent the driver from going faster than the device has been set for. The device consists of a Yale lock, which can be set at any desired speed from zero to 60 miles an hour. When the indicated speed is reached by the speedometer hand, an electric contact is established which energizes a magnet contained in a small box, through which the rod from the carburetter throttle passes. This rod is split within the case and one end passes freely in a sleeve fitting tightly over the other end of the rod. Normally, connection between the two is made by a pin that passes through an opening in the sleeve and free end of the rod. The closing of the electric contact when the speed limit is reached lifts this pin out of engagement and breaks the connection between the rod and the sleeves. The throttle thereupon closes slowly of its own weight, and no amount of manipulation of hand or foot control will be communicated to the carburetter. When the car has fallen below the speed limit, however, the speedometer contact is released, the magnet permits the pin to fall back into its place and the throttle rod is continuous once more.

REINFORCED CONCRETE JETTY.

A remarkable piece of reinforced concrete work is the jetty at the port of Alexandria, Egypt. The entire construction has a total length of 330 feet, and is made up of a series of caissons in reinforced concrete which are floated into place in the sea. Such caissons are 5 in number and measure 66 feet long by 26 feet wide and 20 to 22 feet high, and are built on the Hennebique system. Caissons are let down a slipway into the water, and one or more steam tugs serve to tow them into place, where they are let down on the prepared bed of the sea. Concerning recent work in Egypt, we may also mention an embankment wall on the Nile at Ghesireh which was very successfully carried out.

A TWELVE-CYLINDER CAR.

This is a period of quick evolution across the Atlantic, and now before we, with our industry arrested by the war, have begun to consider the eight-cylinder car as a real factor in motoring, we find the "twelve" upon us, fathered by the highest class firm in the States, the Packard. This company has always been an exponent of the six-cylinder engine against the four, and its answer to the eight is, as only logical, a twelve; and it has now put a standardised twelve-cylinder model on the market backed by its full name and trading forces. This car has been termed a "twin-six," but has, all told, a smaller cubic capacity than the six-cylinder Rolls-Royce, and only about the same capacity as the six-cylinder Wolseley; but it differs from the previous Packards in type, as, instead of being of the large, slow-moving order, it is a smaller, high-speed engine, with light reciprocating parts.

Each group of six cylinders is cast separately, and the blocks are set at an angle of 60 degrees, which gives some idea of the complete change of design. The Packard is not the only "twelve" on the American market, as there is a National "twelve" in existence, and others are promised, while there are quite a number of "eights" to choose from. It is claimed for this multiplication of smaller cylinders that the principle gives great flexibility and lightness, and does away with the sluggishness noticeable in many American engines. There is no doubt that the designers in the States are obsessed with the idea, and will give it a full trial. It is a remarkable development, and it is impossible to say how far it may go before it leaves the stage of the practical and useful for that of the freak, which is a fault American extremists are prone to lean towards; and this is apt to be encouraged by the fact that the seed of competition is already there between the original four and six-cylinder principles.

THE BLANCHARD LAMP.

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The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
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(Continued from 1st column.)

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THE NEATEST AND
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Dries more quickly leaving a smooth polish.
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HERE ARE SOME OF THE SPECIAL BARGAINS.

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Superb mercerised damask having a bright sheen which is retained after repeated laundering, every cloth hemmed ready for use in the following three sizes.

66×66 ins
Sale Price only 4-4.
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Table napkins to match, ready hemmed, 22×22 ins. Rs. 5-2 doz.

"ROSE and SPOT" design.

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In a pretty fern and satin stripe design bright mercerised damask, excellent in wear, three sizes in stock—

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28 ONLY BLEACHED DAMASK CLOTHS.

Wonderful value here in mercerised damask. These dainty "Pansy" cloths are very desirable goods and they will wash and wear well. Note the low price—
60×60" Sale Price to Clear Rs. 2-12.
60×80" Sale Price to Clear Rs. 3-12.
60×98" Sale Price to Clear Rs. 4-12.
Table napkins to match 22×22" Rs. 4-4 the dozen.

"PANSY" design.

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"CHRYSANTHEMUM" design.

A rich design in satin ware chrysanthemums. Excellent wearing quality, needs no starch in washing, always has a bright finish. Low prices here: Size—

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The popular Greek key border is enhanced by satin pansies. Bright mercerised damask that wears excellently, the cloths are hemmed ready for use. Size—
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GADDUM & CO.'S CASE.

CHARGE OF FALSE DECLARATION.

MANCHESTER SECRETARY FINED.

At the Manchester Assizes Mr. Justice Low and a jury were engaged during the greater part of July 16, in hearing the charge against Arthur Speakman, the secretary of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., the well-known firm of Manchester shippers of East Indian cotton, of having made a false statutory declaration to the effect that he had made all necessary inquiries as to the destination of a consignment of cotton bales, and had satisfied himself that they were not intended for consumption in an enemy country. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty, but the Judge expressed his opinion that the offence of which the defendant had been convicted was not of a very serious nature, and, in imposing a fine of £50, granted the defendant leave to appeal, says the "Manchester Guardian." Mr. Rigby Swift, K.C., M.P. and Mr. Harold Smith, M.P., were counsel for the prosecution; and Mr. Langdon, K.C., and Mr. E. Acton for the defence.

Mr. Rigby Swift said that the firm to which the defendant was secretary dealt mainly in cotton from East India, selling it to customers in Norway, Sweden, Germany, and Austria. The managing director was a German named Beckmann, who at present was interned in this country. On June 9 of last year Messrs. Gaddum entered into a contract with a company in Malmo, Sweden, known as the Manufakturaktiebolaget, to supply them with 110 bales of East Indian cotton. By the time these were unshipped at Hull war had broken out and the people of this country had been prohibited from trading with enemy countries. Among the regulations issued by the Board of Trade was one which made it necessary for the managing director or secretary of a British firm, before sending certain goods, of which cotton was one, to Sweden and other neutral countries, to make a statutory declaration that he had made proper inquiries and was satisfied that the ultimate destination of the cotton was not Germany or any other State at war with this country. At the end of September or the beginning of October correspondence passed between Messrs. Gaddum and the Swedish firm, in which the Swedish firm made excuses for not taking the cotton, and refused to give instructions for the drafts by which cotton was paid for to be accepted. On October 13 Mr. Bergh, managing director of the Malmo Company, wrote a letter containing the following passage:—"Re 110 bales, ex-Montebello, we have an inquiry from Hamburg on same, and if agreeable to you we may be able to dispose the lot there at a very good price, as Germany shortly will be very eager for cotton which this country now is not in a position to import." There was no answer to that letter from Messrs. Gaddum, but on October 28, eight days after Messrs. Gaddum received it, and before getting their drafts signed—which they had been pressing for before sending the cotton,—they sent the cotton to Malmo. There would have been no difficulty in requesting their agent in Gothenburg, Mr. Class Jonson, to ask the Malmo firm, at the same time that he was pressing for the drafts to be accepted, what they were going to do with the cotton, and to inform them that it could not be forwarded if it were intended for Germany. But that was not done. What the defendant did, in order to release the cotton for Malmo, was to make the statutory declaration which was the subject of the charge, and which the prosecution said was false. As secretary to the firm of Messrs. Gaddum the defendant had full access to all the correspondence, and if he had made any really honest inquiries to find out the truth he would have seen the letter of October 13 and would have known that there had been no repudiation of the suggestion that the cotton should be sold to Germany.

James Alexander Stevenson, commercial clerk to Messrs. Gaddum, produced the contract and other documents referred to, and in answer to Mr. Langdon said that the defendant had charge of the Bombay and English business of the firm, not of the Swedish.

Frank Augustus Padmore, solicitor to Messrs. Gaddum, said he understood that two of the four directors—Messrs. Beckmann and Meyer—were Germans; but that a third—Mr. Schoen had been a naturalised Englishman for over twenty years. He believed that about 75 per cent. of the shares were held by Englishmen.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Langdon submitted that there was no case to answer, but the Judge said he would not stop it at that point.

The defendant, giving evidence, said that the Malmo firm had been customers of Messrs. Gaddum since 1903. They were spinners, and had bought as much as two thousand bales a year from Messrs. Gaddum Although he never had direct charge of the actual contracts with them he knew of the contract of June 9 and that the Malmo Company afterwards became reluctant to take the cotton, but he never saw the letter of October 13, and heard nothing of any suggestion that the cotton might go to Hamburg. All he knew was that about October 20 Mr. Beckmann, who managed the Swedish business, told him that a letter "of an impudent character" had arrived from the Malmo Company. He signed the declaration because he really felt satisfied, knowing what he did of the previous transactions with the Malmo Company, that they wanted it, as usual, to spin themselves and he thought no further inquiries were needed under those circumstances.

Cross-examined, the defendant said it was not so apparent in October as it was now that Germany was making great efforts to get cotton. The demand for cotton from both Sweden and Switzerland was greater than usual.

Mr. Rigby Swift: Did you ever wonder where it was going to—why the Swiss people and the Swedish suddenly wanted more cotton than they had before?—There was no occasion. It was common knowledge that neutral countries were taking more.

The Judge: Did you think it was required for Swedish and Swiss consumption?—Certainly, my Lord, because German competition was largely cut off.

Mr. Swift: Mr. Beckmann told you he had had a letter from Malmo of an impudent character. Did you ask him what it said?—No.

Did he tell you what was in it?—No. He seemed very much annoyed, and took the letter away. It was his department, not mine.

Answering other questions, the defendant said: If I had had that letter before me I would not have signed the declaration.

The Judge: You knew Beckmann was the person controlling that department, and you knew he was a German. Did not that make you think it necessary before making such a solemn declaration that you should have looked to see what Beckmann had been up to in the correspondence?—I honestly believed everything was in perfect order. The Malmo firm, I knew, had been contesting the contract and throwing difficulties in the way, but apart from that I did not know.

You looked at the form, and saw it could be made either by the managing director or the secretary. It was not in your department, and you knew very little about it. Why did you not tell Beckmann to make the declaration himself?—I knew the concern well, and that we had been doing business with it regularly. The witness emphatically repudiated a suggestion that he signed the declaration merely as a matter of form. While the cotton was still on its way to Sweden Messrs. Gaddum wrote to their customers and agents drawing attention to the British prohibition about trading with enemies, and asking them carefully to scrutinise each order and make sure that the cotton was not intended for consumption in an enemy country.

Mr. Langdon, in his address to the jury, pointed out that there was no evidence whatever to the effect that this cotton had actually gone to Germany or Austria, and submitted that there was no evidence that the defendant had acted in any but an honest and straightforward manner.

THE VERDICT.

The Judge, summing up, said that in a case of this kind the jury should, first of all, banish from their minds any prejudice there might be by reason of the fact that some of the members of Messrs. Gaddum's firm were Germans, and also clear from their minds all knowledge that had come to them since the time when the declaration was made. If the jury accepted the evidence of the defendant it was clear that he never saw the letter of October 13. What they had to decide was whether he abstained from making inquiries wilfully intending not obviously to disqualify himself from making the declaration, or whether he honestly thought he knew enough of the business and of the Swedish firm to render it unnecessary for him to make further inquiries. When a man was charged with knowingly and wilfully making a false statement it was not sufficient to show that he had merely made a mistake or error of judgment.

The jury having returned a verdict of guilty, Mr Acton said that among the witnesses prepared to speak to the high character of Mr. Speakman were Mr. J. K. Bythell, the Rev. S. F. Collier, and Mr. R. H. Jackson.

The Judge said it was unnecessary. It did not appear to him, he continued, that the offence of which the jury had convicted the defendant was of a very serious nature, because it was not a case in which either he or his company had got any advantage such as would have been got by altering the destination of the goods. He, therefore, thought the conviction would be sufficiently satisfied if the defendant paid a fine of £50.

Mr. Acton asked for leave to appeal, and this was granted.

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ALL AT Re. 1 PER TIN.

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MILITARY PATTERN WRIST WATCH.

15''' Size, Keyless Lever, in Semi-Open face case.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Half plate movement, jewelled 15 rubies, compensation balance, double roller and Breguet hair spring; straight line lever escapement with visible ruby pallets. Patent hand setting mechanism by the winding nut. Plain white enamel dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Substantial, well finished, dust and damp proof case with extra thick crystal glass.

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With a superior quality leather wrist strap.

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Testimonial from the Estate of H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.
(Late King Edward VII.)
Sandringham, March 6th, 1889.

Gentlemen,—I am glad to be able to tell you that the Oils supplied by you to the Estate of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, have given me such satisfaction that I write to ask you to send another case (one dozen), accompanied with the invoice.

Yours faithfully, EDMUND BECK

Testimonial from H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

Cavalry Barracks, York, March 24th, 1888.

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A. GREVILLE, Capt.,
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"THE GOLDEN REMEDY!"
FOR HORSE, SHEEP & CATTLE.
Used internally or externally.

For Mares after Foaling.
For Cows after Calving.
For Sheep after Lambing.
For Sprains, Curbs and Splints.
For Wind Galls, Chapped Heels and Lameness.
For Broken Knees. Sore Shoulders and Bruises.
For Influenza, Sore Throat and Mouth.
For Surfeits, Sore Udders, and Foot Rot.
For any other disorder, disease or ailment dependent upon impurity of the blood or obstructed perspiration, such as Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Dropsy, Colds and Coughs, Colic and Gripes, Inflammation, Pneumonia & Pleurisy, &c., &c. try

CHAPMAN & SON'S ROYAL CATTLE OILS which have stood the test for nearly a century.

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BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM

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BANJOES, VIOLINS
and other Stringed Instruments of all kinds.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS

Tuning and Repairs of Pianos receive our Special attention.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AT CARDIFF.

WHAT BRITISH DEMOCRACY OWES TO FRANCE.

WELSH MINERS' FIVE RESPONSE

Mr. Lloyd George delivered a great speech on July 21 to the South Wales miners' delegates assembled at Cardiff, says the "Daily Mail." The 342 delegates had just agreed to accept the terms of peace arranged by Mr. Lloyd George and go back to work when he entered the conference hall. The men rose to their feet and cheered themselves horse. With the Minister of Munitions were Mr. Runciman and Mr. Arthur Henderson.

Mr. Lloyd George first congratulated the delegates and the Empire on the fact that a satisfactory settlement of the dispute had been come to. He said that apart from the personal joy of the settlement, he was especially glad for other reasons that a solution of the trouble had been come to.

IN LINE TO FACE THE FOE.

"We are engaged in the most colossal struggle that any country has ever taken part in," he said, "and it is only gradually dawning on our minds what a tremendous struggle it is. I am not sure if it, even now, is realised how tremendous are the issues we have to face, what will be the effect upon the whole course of human affairs, and how the decision in this great battle will be vital to you and me, to our sons, and our sons sons for generation.

"It is because of that, that anything of the nature of a quarrel among ourselves is so serious. It is because of that that we need all our strength, energy and enthusiasm for the purpose of fighting the common foe. It is because I realise all that, that I rejoice, not only as a Welshman but as a Britisher, that we are able now, not to face each other but stand in line and face the foe.

"I am not going to refer to the past. Let it be buried in the deepest pit in South Wales, and flood it if you can. Let us work together on behalf of the Government to make up for lost time. A week has gone, a week of enormous value to the country.

OUR GREAT FRENCH ALLY.

"In this harbour you have got now five ships from France which have been lying here waiting to have their bunkers filled with Welsh coal to help the valiant troops of our great Ally. What has happened in France? The bulk of the coalfields of France are now ni the hands of the enemy. France depends upon you for her coal.

"There is no land on earth that has done more for democracy than France. The wines of liberty have been pressed but on French soil. The vineyards which produced them have been watered with the blood of our sons. This is the land that is now begging you, with empty bunkers in your harbour of Cardiff, to send her coal to speed a few more of her vailant children to the battlefield to fight the brutal enemy. I beg you to help them. Do your best, as much as is in you, to make up for the lost time, and show the democracy of France at any rate that you are prepared to assist them in the common struggle for the freedom of the world.

FOR THE SAKE OF THE NAVY.

"I want you to do it also for the sake of the British Navy, which defends our shores, the Navy which makes it impossible for the ruthless German to trample on our coalfields and cornfields as they have trampled on those of France.

"Fill their bunkers for the defence, protection and keeping inviolate of Great Britain. It means that Britain through your help can defy the most potent enemy in the world. Help the British Navy to defend our shores.

"On the coal you turn out depends the steel and explosives material which enables our men to meet the enemy on fairly equal terms.

"You need no certificate of patriotism in the Welsh valleys. Major Lucas told me this morning that 56,000 men had already been enrolled in Glamorganshire and how well they had fought. Did you read in yesterday's papers the tale of the doughty deeds by the Welsh Fusiliers? I don't envy the mind and heart of the man who could read that story without a sob of pride. But don't forget that they are asking you and me everybody at home to help them to strike for a fair and equal chance. That depends on us. Shell, shot, cannon, machine-gun, and rifle—the enemy have got them. Give these gallant comrades of ours a chance to face them with equal equipment.

SYSTEM WANTED.

"Peace at home is essential to victory abroad. We want system, unity of action, and a common purpose. With that we shall get castles of freedom in which no enemy can make a breach.

I am sick at heart having constantly to call attention to the gravity of the position. I have done it for months, and even my friends get angry. I am sorry. I have done what I conceived to be my duty, and it would be a poor reward for me to be able to say "Well, I told you so six months ago."

"The situation is sufficiently serious to call for the united, concentrated, entire action and strength of every man and woman throughout the length of the land. We have sent these men to the front. Support them. See that we are behind them. And if you do so, you in the valleys here, engineers and politicians, and those who work and strive in every sphere will win as like new.

victory for European liberty such as will resound throughout the ages of the world."

Throughout the speech loud applause punctuated the sentences. When Mr. Lloyd George sat down there was a perfect hurricane of cheers.

MAKE UP FOR LOST TIME.

Mr. Runciman, who followed said: "We have all got to do our best now, miners as well as Ministers."

Mr. Henderson said: "I think you will have sent a message of hope and confidence and inspiration not only to your comrades in the trenches, but to the great Allied forces fighting the greatest battle for democracy that has ever been fought in history." He appealed to them to make up for lost time and work on August Bank Holiday. The suggestion was received with applause.

It is stated that the men will return to work this evening, if possible.

In connection with Mr. Lloyd George's reference to the great debt that British democracy owes to French struggles for liberty, it is interesting to read the following extract from the despatch of the "Daily Mails." Special Correspondent at Cardiff:—

"I saw a reporter from the French "Temps" almost overwhelmed by people anxious to reassure him and France that the patriotism and the heart of Wales were all right, even if in recent events things had looked black against the country."

Mr. Lloyd George, who knows the Welsh workers through and through, realised that an appeal embodying the depth of our debt to France would have a profound effect.

NEED OF ORGANISATION.

LORD LANSDOWNE ON QUESTION OF MUNITIONS.

Moving the second reading of the National Register Bill in the House of Lords on July 13 Lord Lansdowne was frank about past erors and hopeful of future successes. He said: "The Bill lays the only foundation on which any country can organise its resources in a crisis such as this. We have suffered gravely from want of proper organisation. No one will deny it. There have been confusions, misdirected energies, great disappointments, and if these things have resulted in disastrous consequences this has not been due to lack of patriotism or good will or skilfulness on the part of our people, but to defects in the machinery of our national organisation, to our failure to collect in good time the necessary knowledge, to marshal facts, to take stock, to classify, and because of that failure the State has found itself unable to supply that guidance without which no member of the community can be sure he is applying his real strength and energy to the greatest advantage."

After saying such errors would not be tolerated again he went on: "What was the general conception of our responsibilities in the war up to a year or so ago? That we must have a strong Navy, a Home Army sufficient to defend our shores, and an Expeditionary Force of six divisions ready to be thrown into any struggle on the continent in which we were interested. Recruits could be taken from any source. The markets of the world would be open to supply us with all stores and munitions. In the meantime we left the civil population to itself. It was free to sell its labour as it pleased, when it pleased, where it pleased, how it pleased: to go half speed, full speed, or not to work at all. My Lords, we have realised all that was incompatible with the safety of the Empire. We have realised that the old go-as-you-please system has broken down completely. (Hear, hear.)

The six divisions (108,000—120,000 men) dealing with the realities had been followed by others until now unless he was mistaken there were 22 or 23 divisions (415,000—460,000) in the European theatre. New armies had been recruited and the volume of men was surprising, but we had not paused to consider whether we were taking the right men. The stream of equipment did not flow so satisfactorily. Our own factories were unequal to the strain. Great contractors left us in the lurch. In the foreign markets we found ourselves competing with our Allies. There were "pitiable scrambles" for munitions and all knew how grievously unsatisfactory the result had been. Prodigious efforts had been made to overtake arrears and had been attended with considerable measure of success. "But we shall never know what those defects of organisation have cost the nation in money anxiety, lives and in the prolongation of this war." (Cheers.)

Lord Lansdowne denied that this Bill might lead direct to compulsory service, but added: "During the last few months the stream of men has been flowing in greater volume than the stream of munition. Are we quite sure that before long the case may not stand exactly the other way and that the stream of men may dwindle to a small trickle? Should we not, therefore, be much better off with this Bill on the Statute book than without it? We cannot take it upon ourselves to say when the war will end. We cannot take it upon ourselves to say we shall bring it to a proper conclusion without resort to compulsion, and if that time ever comes we shall certainly be better off with this Bill than without it. If there are people who object to this Bill because they think that to that extent it brings us nearer compulsion they will find their real position is this—that they want to deny to Lord Kitchener now the measure which he requires in order to prosecute voluntary recruitment to the army, and they want to thwart and impede him at a future time should he hereafter desire to obtain this weapon in his hand in order that the war may not be brought to an inglorious conclusion."

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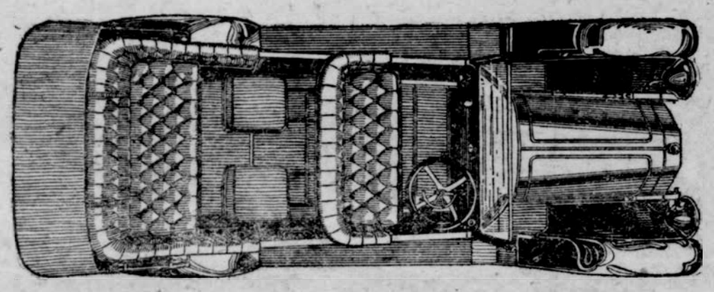

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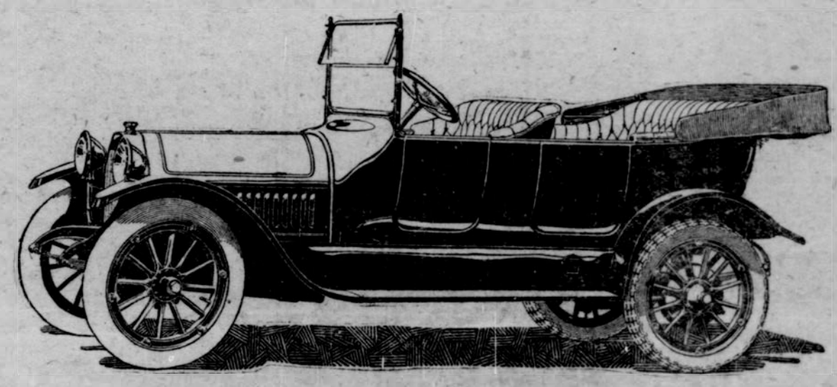

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